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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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OTHER-PARIS: Thursday, variable, (15-21). Friday, variable. LONDON: sun first, sunny later. Temp. 12-9 day, sunny, mostly dry, colder. Rather rough. ROME: Thursday, 7. Temp. 23-6 (11-6). NEW YORK: rainy cloudy. Temp. 54-9 (15-45).

NAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

gress Plan Carter A-Sale

Robert Siner

STON, April 27 (UPI). Carter today proposed to regulate U.S. nuclear technology enriched uranium to avoid adverse effects "whose cooperation if we are to achieve a objective of non-proliferation." Mr. Carter promised United States would not develop nuclear weapons, but that action on U.S. licenses would be taken to develop nuclear energy for meeting nuclear fuel needs.

proves a \$2.7 billion program. Page 2.

dent criticized curtilage proposals Congress as harmful, since they could mediate war-torn nations or exports on which depend and give to these nations to supply agreements, but he thought his "the necessary" to restrain a deadly "to restrain a deadly" of nuclear "harsh and restrictive."

Flexibility out argued that the isolation would give States flexibility not measures now in place."

ing that importers nium and nuclear have international acids, the President this as only an in- with his real object adherence to the ion treaty."

77 A-Test d in Nevada LAT, Nev., April 27 second U.S. nuclear vent was detonated underground today, a "thump" at the apparently not felt in Las Vegas. al Energy Research ment Administration lation escaped from



COUNTER MOVE—Technicians (at right) guide blowout preventer toward Bravo well under direction of Texans (above) Richard Hattberger (left) and Boots Hansen.

At North Sea Oil Blowout Texans Within Step of Capping Well

STAVANGER, Norway, April 27 (AP).—A disaster control team moved to within a step of capping off the oil flow from the blowout Ekofisk Bravo oil rig in the North Sea today before fatigue and new gas accumulations forced it to stop work.

While fireboats continually sprayed down the platform, as many as 11 men under the direction of two blowout specialists from Texas, Angus (Boots) Hansen and Richard Hattberger, worked for six hours before quitting.

"It's a debilitating business there on the rig, especially with the gas coming up," said a spokesman for Phillips Petroleum, operators of the Ekofisk 14.

Cutoff Possibility "You don't rush the Texans. It's their show, and they ought to be as fast as possible."

The officials said there was a good possibility the spill could be stemmed tomorrow.

According to Norwegian government estimates, the spillage from the rupture Friday night will have reached about 22,000 tons at noon tomorrow—still less than the amount of oil that leaked from the tanker Torrey Canyon when it broke up off Cornwall, England, in 1967.

Bravo 14's slick was reported to be 50 kilometers long and 20 kilometers wide, extending to about 130 nautical miles off the west coast of Norway at its closest point to land.

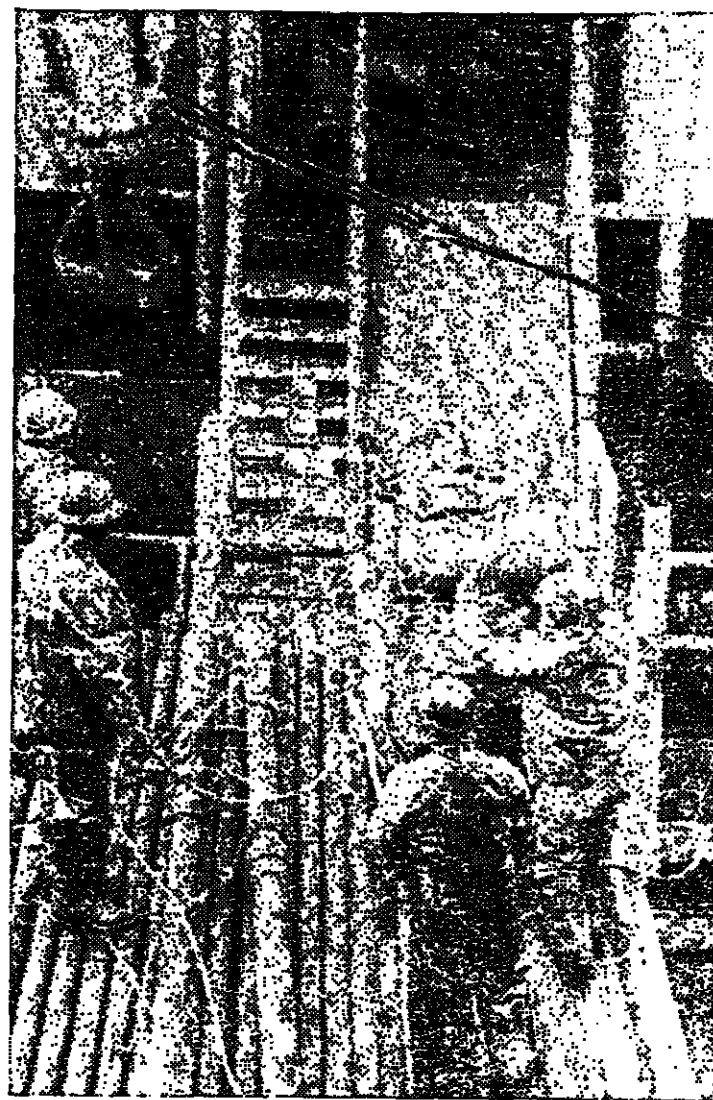
Hans Christian Bugge of the Norwegian Pollution Control Agency said that intensive efforts were being made to assess the effect of the slick on marine life. But he said that no dead fish or birds had been sighted and "we are not at this time using the term ecological catastrophe."

A Phillips statement, issued after company officials said at midday that they thought the well could be capped today, explained that work was suspended "primarily out of consideration for the crew's high work load and safety."

Before leaving the platform for the headquarters barge Choc-taw moored alongside, the team adjusted all the bolts on the blowout preventer fastened onto the well head.

Then they closed doors giving them access to the "blind rams"—two half-moon shaped pieces of steel that will likely be shut tomorrow over the opening to stop the flow.

The doors, which were closed to prevent leakage, presented gasket problems, and this accounted for some of the crew's fatigue. The crew also attached a tube, called a "kill line," to the blowout preventer. Through it, after



the blowout is capped, the contents of 700 barrels of special heavy mud are to be pumped from the barge into the well, forcing back the oil and gas.

The blind rams are to be shut by hydraulic pressure from the barge. The timing of this depends on the overall assessment by the Texans of safety and working conditions on the Bravo platform.

The rams have been tested to withstand 4,500 pounds of pressure per square inch. Phillips officials have calculated that the oil rising from the seabed is creating under 4,300 pounds per square inch pressure.

After days of dangerous high winds and a period of calm in which the risk of explosion or asphyxiation increased, working conditions on the rig, about 270 miles from Stavanger, were reported as ideal.

But the moderate winds kicked the seas up to about 9 feet, stopping sweepers most of the day from picking up oil.

Assad Warning: 'Just Settlement' Or Another War

DAMASCUS, April 27 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria warned today that the Arabs would not hesitate to start a fifth Arab-Israeli war if a "just settlement" in the Middle East is not negotiated soon.

Speaking to a group of British journalists after talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, Mr. Assad said, "If a Geneva conference is not held and a just settlement is not reached, and if Arab territory and the national rights of the Palestinian people are not restored, then Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and all the Arab countries will seek without hesitating to achieve all this by force."

"Syria cannot make any concessions to Israel to reach peace. We have nothing to give up," Mr. Assad said in his strongest warning so far on the Mideast situation.

"What is it that we must give up?" he asked. "Why should the Arabs be more enthusiastic about Geneva than Israel? Why should the Arabs be more enthusiastic about peace in the Middle East than Israel?"

Asked if he believed an Arab-Israeli peace could be concluded this year, Mr. Assad was cautious. "I believe it is possible that some progress can be made in the near future, but considerable efforts are still needed," he said.

He blamed Israel for the continuing deadlock in finding a formula under which the Palestine Liberation Organization could attend a Geneva conference—considered essential to the talks' success. "Israel's rejection of PLO participation is not just a refusal to talk to the Palestinians, but instead a rejection of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights."

The Syrian President, who has played a pessimistic counterpoint to the ebullient peace promises of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, said he did "not notice any differences" in his talks with Mr. Owen.



Hafez al-Assad

Israel Doubts Need for New Geneva Talks

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, April 27 (UPI).—The Israeli Foreign Ministry today publicly joined the growing chorus of leaders who are questioning whether a renewed Geneva peace conference on the Middle East is worth convening this year if some of the major differences between the Israelis and the Arabs cannot be worked out in advance.

"Our position about Geneva is that we would rather postpone a Geneva conference than go to a conference that has not been very well and in detail prepared in advance," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We want to go to Geneva with the conviction that there is basic understanding among the parties on at least some essential points," he said. "We think it is much more dangerous to have a failure at Geneva than to postpone the conference," he added, echoing comments made in recent days by King Hussein of Jordan and President Carter.

One Israeli government official said that convening a Geneva conference, given the current disparities between the Arabs and the Israelis, would result in a "cover-up" session of formalities and "lured" propaganda speeches from both sides that would be used to fill up the time and distract attention from the fact "that nothing serious was going to go on."

Calmer Negotiations In the view of this official, formalities at Geneva talks would be acceptable, but only if they were the kind that resulted in the signing of agreements that had been previously hammered out in less crowded and public negotiations.

Carter Approves Sale to Iran Of 5 Airborne Radar Stations

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—President Carter has approved the sale of five sophisticated and expensive airborne radar stations to Iran in a half-billion-dollar deal intended to plug gaps in the Shah's air defense system, administration officials said yesterday.

The sale was the first major military transaction with Iran in the presidency of Mr. Carter, who, as a candidate, was sharply critical of President Gerald Ford for selling "massive" amounts of weapons to the oil-rich nation.

A Carter administration official said the electronics packages involved in the new sale are "entirely passive and defensive" and could indirectly reduce later purchases of warplanes which could be used for both offensive and defensive purposes.

The sale also has at least two other attractions from the administration's viewpoint. It eases the sting of Mr. Carter's campaign criticism of Iran, a country which supplies oil to the United States badly. And it could increase total production of the planes, thus lowering the unit price for the U.S. Air Force must pay for them.

Tass Reports Brezhnev Is No. 2

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—In a dispatch headlined "True to Leninist Tradition," Tass reported today that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had been issued membership card No. 2 in the Soviet journalists union.

Card No. 1, Tass said, "is issued in the name of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the Communist party and the Soviet state."

The presentation ceremony took place in the Kremlin and Tass said the Soviet leader "warmly thanked the Soviet journalists for the attention showed him."

PNLA captured and took into Zaïre during Angola's bitter civil war last year.

It remained unclear what President Mobutu's position was on the mediation effort following his battlefield successes.

After Zaïre Recaptures Town Mobutu, Nigerian Mediator Begin Talks on Shaba War

LUBUMBASHI, Zaïre, April 27 (UPI).—President Mobutu Sese Seko opened mediation talks today with the foreign minister of neutral Nigeria in a bid to turn his government's military gains into a settlement of the invasion of Shaba Province by former Katanga rebels, on March 8.

President Mobutu met Nigerian Foreign Minister Joseph Garba in Lubumbashi and then flew with him to the copper-mining center of Kolwezi, 120 miles northwest of Lubumbashi. Later, Mr. Garba returned to Lagos.

Kolwezi seemed ready to fall to the rebels before a massive Western aid push earlier this month, including 1,500 Moroccan troops, stopped the invasion's momentum, yielded the first major Zaïrian victory Monday and began forcing the rebels back toward the Angolan border.

Carter on European TV

PARIS, April 27 (UPI).—President Carter will give an interview to three European television stations Monday, a spokesman for the French Second Channel said today. The three stations are the British Broadcasting Co., the West German Second Channel and the French Antenne 2.

U.S. Farmers, Foreigners Rush to Harvest Farmland Profits

By Jerry M. Flint

DAKOTA CITY, Iowa, April 27 (UPI).—"It scared me when I heard this land was for sale at \$2,000 an acre," says Marvin Bacon, taking a break from spreading nitrogen fertilizer on his cornfield near here. "But if you're in the farming business you've got to own land. And if you're going to get anywhere, you've got to take chances."

The Prices Are Soaring And So Are Some Tempers

Illinois, for example, brought its average price per acre to \$1,450, well below the top prices being paid in the state. This is because the average includes land that is not under cultivation, such as pasture and woods.

The foreigners and other big outside investors are not exactly welcome in the farming region. The Continental Illinois Bank and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith recently announced a plan to set up a \$50-million mutual fund to invest in farmland. A great howl of protest arose in the rural Midwest and the plan collapsed. "Those farmers didn't want to wind up bidding against Merrill Lynch," said an agent for outside investors.

present farms. Sole proprietorships accounted for 30 per cent of all farmland transfers in the year ended March 1, 1976.

There is also a feeling among some officials here that the diminishing order in Washington for a Geneva conference soon has to do with the fact that under the United Nations resolution that convened the short Geneva conference of 1973 the Soviet Union would be a co-chairman along with the United States. The feeling here is that the Carter administration is now not so anxious for that to occur because of the present strain in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Including Breeder Reactors

Bonn Backs \$2.7-Billion Plan For Development of Energy

BONN, April 27 (AP)—The West German government today approved a \$2.7-billion plan for development of energy research, including plutonium-based fast breeder reactors opposed by President Carter.

But Research Minister Hans

Farms Selling In Midwest

(Continued from Page 1)

1972, weather problems around the world hurt crops, the U.S. dollar was devalued and the Soviet Union began buying grain. "Corn prices proceeded to double and triple along with farm income," says Mr. Bergland. "U.S. farmland became a prime investment."

But that does not explain the sharp rise of land prices in the last two years while farm income was dropping off from the peak of \$33 billion to last year's \$22 billion.

One reason for the present surge: Farmers have plenty of money and credit. Buying land, particularly additional acreage, is virtually an instinct of farmers. "A piece of land comes up in their whole lifetime that particular piece may be sold twice—that's in their whole lifetime from year 1 to 70. So several farmers want the same piece, and it goes for the price," says Larry Walker, an economist with the Agriculture Department.

In addition, one real-estate agent said, farmers today often have enough machinery to cultivate extra land.

A question that has many experts puzzled is whether the skyrocketing land prices will affect the price of food.

"In the long run, the price of food affects the price of farmland rather than the farmland affecting the price of food," says Mr. Bergland. But he has warned that farmland speculation "could drive up the cost of land so high we won't be able to eat."

13 Reported Held In the Probe of Argentine Terror

BUENOS AIRES, April 27 (AP)—The military government has announced the arrests of 13 businessmen, including a former mayor, on charges of financing terrorists.

The government also said yesterday the wife of a prominent businessman was detained as she prepared to leave the country by plane last weekend. The newspaper Clarin said the woman, identified by the government as Matilda Matrajt Madanes, was linked to an investigation of the financial dealings of banker David Graiver, supposedly killed in a plane crash last August. There was no official confirmation of the Clarin report.

The 13 businessmen were arrested in Cordoba and accused of "providing economic assistance to the subversives," the government said. They included a former mayor of Cordoba.

Prominent Argentine businessmen have told of receiving threats from guerrillas who demanded money. The government says threats are no excuse for contributions.

The government is looking into allegations that Mr. Graiver helped left-wing guerrillas launder money raised through kidnappings and other terrorist operations, and that he faked his death in Mexico to avoid arrest.

Rome University To Reopen Monday

ROME, April 27 (Reuters)—Rome University, closed last Thursday after a policeman was shot dead near the campus, will reopen Monday, the Italian Senate has decided.

It appealed to the students to return to classes in "democratic fashion." Police will stay on the campus to keep order.

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Matthieser told reporters that growing public resistance to nuclear energy forced his ministry to make a "pretty dramatic proportional change toward funding more non-nuclear energy research over the next four years."

West Germany's reactor construction program is threatened by environmentalist protests, authorization delays, adverse court rulings and the unsolved problem of radioactive waste disposal.

Reduced Objective

These problems forced the government last month to cut its 1985 target for nuclear power-generating capacity from an originally planned 45,000 megawatts to 30,000 megawatts. The total capacity now is at 6,400 megawatts.

If the reduced target is not met, a government report warned, West Germany may have to embark on a crash program of coal, gas and oil-fired power stations to prevent recession and unemployment in the 1980s.

Seeking to safeguard future economic growth by finding a comprehensive answer to national energy needs, today's research program for the first time ties all types of West German energy research together in an overall four-year funding plan.

Under the plan, the plan will divide government grants totaling 6.5 billion marks into:

- A major share of 4.5 billion marks for nuclear energy research.

Despite the Carter administration's efforts to restrict worldwide access to potential atomic bomb fuels, more than half of this—2.38 billion marks—will be spent on continued development of advanced fast-breeder and high-temperature reactors.

• About 730 million marks will be spent on research allied to a proposed plant with a 1,500-ton annual capacity to reprocess spent reactor fuel rods into usable uranium and plutonium, a key component in West German hopes for nuclear self-sufficiency.

Present plans also call for a "final repository" to permanently store highly radioactive waste hundreds of feet underground in earthquake-proof rock-salt formations.

• Another 379 million marks is earmarked for research into releasing solar-type energy processes through nuclear fusion.

• In the non-nuclear research area, 490 million marks will be spent on energy-saving measures, 940 million marks on making better use of coal, brown coal and other fossil fuels and 570 million marks on developing alternative energy sources.

The 2 billion marks being spent on non-nuclear energy represents a "dramatic" shift in the proportion of nuclear to non-nuclear research funding, Mr. Matthieser said.

Pakistani Opposition Leaders Meet, Under Guard, on Tactics

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 27 (UPI)—Top opposition leaders, most of them brought from jail for the purpose, met today to decide whether to negotiate a solution to Pakistan's political violence with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

At least eight leaders of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance met at a government rest house where they could be kept under guard. Only one of them, the Pir of Pagaro, who is acting PNA president, has not been jailed by Mr. Bhutto.

"The only demand is for his [Mr. Bhutto's] resignation," the Pir of Pagaro said before the meeting. "The other actions will follow," including new national and provincial elections, he said.

The PNA leaders have been jailed during opposition protests over alleged government tampering in the March 7 national elections. Many of them were arrested along with 50 supporters in police raids across the nation on Sunday.

Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, who led the PNA in the election campaign, was brought from his prison cell to meet with his fellow opposition leaders.

Mr. Bhutto had previously insisted there should be no meeting with Mr. Bhutto and his presence indicated the opposition might have changed its plans and decided to see the Prime Minister after first agreeing among themselves on a strategy for negotiations.

Pakistani Diplomat Resigns

PARIS, April 27 (UPI)—Iqbal Rizvi, Pakistani minister and chargé d'affaires in Paris, announced his resignation today in protest of what he called "repressive measures and violation of human rights" in Pakistan.

Mr. Rizvi is the fourth senior Pakistani diplomat to resign from an embassy post. Three ambassadors, to Spain, Greece and Egypt, resigned last week.

Brussels Warns Russia on Jailing

BRUSSELS, April 27 (UPI)—Belgium today indicated that relations with the Soviet Union would be adversely affected if Moscow does not reverse its sentencing of Belgian Anton Pyppe to 5 years in a labor camp for distributing anti-Soviet pamphlets.

"If Anton Pyppe is not liberated within the 10 days [that Soviet law gives the Russian Supreme Court for formal confirmation of the sentence], it would not be favorable for relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said that Belgium had contacted Soviet authorities on Mr. Pyppe's behalf after learning of the rejection of his appeal over the sentence handed down in Leningrad last month.



Rafael Alberti (center) receives welcome at Madrid airport.

Exiled Poet, Anarchist Return To Spain to Re-Enter Politics

MADRID, April 27 (UPI)—Two of Spain's most famous exiles—poet Rafael Alberti and anarchist Federico Montseny—returned home today after 38 years spent abroad.

Mr. Alberti, 74, is considered by many to be Spain's greatest living poet. Mrs. Montseny, 69, is the only woman who ever held a cabinet post in Spain. She was minister of health in the last government of the Spanish Republic, which was defeated by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Nationalists in the Civil War.

Both Mr. Alberti and Mrs. Montseny fled Spain at the end of the war. Both returned to become politically active again as Spain moves toward democracy.

Mr. Alberti will run in his hometown of Cadix, on the Communist ticket for a seat in the new parliament in the June 15 elections.

Mrs. Montseny plans to help reorganize the anarchist trade unions, which controlled labor in many southern and eastern regions before the Civil War. Her first move after arriving from France in Barcelona was to cancel a news conference, out of solidarity with striking newspaper workers.

Met Juan Carlos

Mr. Alberti flew to Madrid from Rome where he was received by King Juan Carlos during the Spanish monarch's recent visit to Italy.

"We left Spain at the end of the Civil War giving the clenched-fist salute," Alberti told reporters at the airport.

"We now return with the outstretched hand of reconciliation."

Mr. Alberti was met by an enthusiastic crowd of several hundred, among them leaders of the Communist party. He was too overcome with emotion to answer reporters' questions.

Political attention, meanwhile, centered on statements by Premier Adolfo Suarez that he will run in the elections as an independent candidate in Madrid.

In what Spanish newspapers are already terming a "presidential race," Mr. Suarez thus would challenge the leaders of all major parties who also will run for one of Madrid's 32 seats in the lower house, the 350-member Congress of Deputies.

Developing States Demand Firm Offers at Paris Talks

PARIS, April 27 (UPI)—Delegates from the 19 nations representing oil-producing and developing nations have made an urgent plea for concrete proposals from the industrial world if the final meeting next month of the North-South conference is to succeed.

The 21-delegation body resumed its work yesterday and today following postponement of the conference last fall at the request of the United States.

Washington made the request to enable the administration to resume the negotiations after President Carter's inauguration.

This week's meetings brought together the two conference co-chairmen and eight chairmen of the four standing commissions on energy, raw materials, development and finance. They met to discuss their differences before the London summit meeting next week, at which chiefs of government from seven industrial nations, including Mr. Carter, will meet to discuss economic issues.

Relations among the developing, oil-producing and industrial nations are expected to be a principal theme of the London summit meeting, especially since the Carter administration has backed away from its earlier emphasis on refueling of the industrial world's economy.

Price Stabilization

In some rather heated exchanges yesterday, representatives of the Group of 19 asked the industrial delegations what they planned to offer to make the May 31 final North-South meeting a success. In particular, the 19 have been pressing for a common fund and buffer stocks to guarantee price stabilization and development for 18 commodities on world markets.

Canadian Allan MacEachern, who is the conference co-chairman representing the eight industrial delegations, said today that the eight "still have not reached a common package" on the common fund proposal. "I still hope we can do it."

The Carter administration has expressed support for a limited common-fund proposal, as have the nine nations of the European Economic Community, represented at the North-South conference as a single delegation.

So far, however, the industrial delegations' proposals fall far short of the 18-commodity stabilization fund called for by the countries of the developing world. The industrial proposals would tend to support specific commodities, such as sugar or oil, produced by a limited number of countries and subject to wide price fluctuation.

Banana Buffer

As one delegate commented today, "The Group of 19 [developing countries] has asked for a common fund and buffer stocks on almost everything—including bananas. You tell me how to set up buffer stocks of bananas."

It is generally expected that the London summit meeting will clear the way toward adoption

New Consulate-General

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The State Department announced today that the United States will open a consulate-general in the French northeast African Territory of Afars and Issas next week—two months before the territory's independence.

U.S., Soviet Specialists Going to Geneva New SALT Talks: No Breakthrough Indicated

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The resumption by the United States and the Soviet Union of nuclear strategic arms limitation talks at the specialist-negotiating level starting May 11 in Geneva, does not signify a breakthrough at the critical political level of decision-making, informed sources said.

Talks at the political level, however, will continue in Washington pointing toward a Geneva meeting a few days later in May between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter announced the May 11 meeting. The U.S. delegation will be headed by Paul Warnke, chief U.S. SALT negotiator and also director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. This will be the Carter administration's first participation in the SALT experts' talks in Geneva.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, made a similar announcement, also noting that in addition to resumption of discussions at the specialist level, the two sides also are continuing SALT talks "on other levels."

Mutual Rejection

In the Kremlin last month, the United States and the Soviet Union rejected each other's proposals for breaking the SALT deadlock. Mr. Vance and Mr. Warnke have been meeting in Washington with veteran Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in search of a path through that stalemate. Mr. Warnke told a Senate subcommittee last week, "It is my impression that we will find a negotiating framework."

That political search will go on while the specialists confer on the technicalities of a new accord. A 1972 temporary U.S.-Soviet limitation on intercontinental nuclear weapons expires Oct. 3.

The U.S. spokesman said "the important thing" about the talks "is that the process of discussion and of negotiation is going forward."

Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin met Monday for about 30 minutes. Mr. Carter said, but he did not say it concerned SALT. Other sources indicated that the meeting, which Mr. Warnke did not attend, was on other U.S.-Soviet matters.

Cruise, Backfire

Subjects listed by Mr. Carter for the next Geneva technical negotiations did not include the central topics on which Moscow and Washington are most divided. At the top of this unresolved list

are U.S. long-range Cruise missiles, the pilotless planes that the Soviet Union wants to restrict, and the Soviet Backfire bombers, which the United States wants to restrict.

To Moscow last month the United States unsuccessfully proposed, as one alternative, putting both those disputes aside and confirming the limits on strategic weapons set in 1974 by former President Gerald Ford and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok.

The U.S. preference, however, was for leapfrogging the SALT negotiations by making "dramatic cuts" in the missile and bomber levels projected in 1974. The Soviet Union balked at both plans.

When the Geneva technical talks resume May 11, it is that U.S. and Soviet officials will be discussing verification of weapons multiple, independently, warheads, known as MIR, sure to overcome delib- eration of weapons actions to make them able by satellite or alter nance; furnishing a (the Soviet Union never plied an inventory of it weapons), and measure against transfers to o- tries of sophisticated technology.

Compromise H

The hope on the U that bringing the two E gations together in G reinforce attempts at compromise and give administration's newco gaining experience. M is expected to attend quent Vance-Gromyko just after Mr. Vance c round of meetings in B ing May 15.

Senate Democratic Cranston of California pendently outlined a SALT compromise, wh has been discussed Russians and some whom he declined to l

The Cranston propo concern that the Car- tration may find it bilized between the hawks and the doves support it, and therefor unable to strike a with the Russians.

Sen. Cranston put he called a "Vladivostok mula," which would bit but not a lot to negotiated at Vladivost that formula, each ad limited to 2,400 inter- missiles and bombers, 1,320 could have mai heads.

Not Soviet Goods

FRANKFURT, April 27 (UPI)—The co-owner of the West German trading company Indog denied today that the firm is offering to sell Soviet goods to Israel.

Mrs. Elka Lehmann-Altenbrandt said that the printing supplies including inks and paper Intergraph subsidiary offered to sell to Israel all were manufactured in France.

She said that her firm, the Industrial Trade Organization (Intorg), is a private company registered in Frankfurt. "We own 50 per cent of the Paris branch, the other 50 per cent is French-owned."

Mrs. Lehmann-Altenbrandt said that she was disturbed that her firm had been misrepresented in Israel as a Soviet company.

But it was widely noted here that the trade offer followed other gestures. For example, observers recalled that a Soviet diplomat appeared last month unannounced at the Israeli Embassy in Washington bringing the text of a speech by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, which was less abusive toward Israel than usual.

May Renew Ties

Some Israelis were also buoyed by reports from Arab sources that Mr. Brezhnev told Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that the Kremlin would renew its ties with Israel. Similar rumors have been conveyed by Western diplomats who visited Moscow.

Israel made a modest gesture to the Soviet Union last week by allowing, for the first time, three Russian officers in the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Sinai to visit Jerusalem.

Nathan Yalin-Mor, a leader of a non-Communist group seeking to improve relations with the Soviet Union, said that the Russians were putting off feelers cautiously for fear of a rebuff.

However, skeptics said that there was no sign of a change in Soviet policy. They said that the Kremlin generally made gestures to appear more even-headed and gain legitimacy as a negotiator whenever there was talk of reconvening the Geneva peace conference. The Soviet Union and

Coggon to See Pope

ROME, April 27 (Reuters)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, head of the Anglican community, arrived today for a visit to Pope Paul aimed at speeding up efforts to reach unity with the Roman Catholic Church.

By Murray Seeger

BONN, April 27.—The Social Democratic party moved today to discipline its radical leftist youth organization.

Just five weeks after Klaus-Uwe Benneter took office as chairman of the Young Socialists (Juso), party director Egon Bahr advised the 30-year-old lawyer that he was suspended from SPD membership.

The action taken by the SPD board, headed by former Chancellor Willy Brandt, means that Mr. Benneter cannot continue to work as Juso chairman, a post to which he was elected March 20. The suspension is the first step toward expelling Mr. Benneter from the SPD.

He has offended the party leadership by insisting that his organization, which consists of SPD members under 25, would, under some conditions, cooperate with members of the German Communist party on specific political issues.

He also said that membership in the SPD was not "absolute dogma" for Jusos and that the Christian Democratic Union, the country's largest party and the government's opposition, was the "class enemy" of the SPD.

It would be easier, Mr. Benneter told the magazine Konkret, for the SPD to cooperate with the Communists than with the capitalist CDU.

The printed statements repeated views that Mr. Benneter had voiced earlier and at the time of his election. A week after the Juso convention, he and other members of the new Executive Committee were warned that they had to alter their views or face expulsion from the party.

Although still critical of some of the SPD positions, the Executive Committee appeared to accept the warning from Mr. Bahr. The Konkret interview was the first indication that Mr. Benneter had not heeded the warning.

Mr. Bahr today said that Benneter would be suspended for three months while the process of expelling him from party ranks went through, he was accused of violating party rules which, Mr.

clear weapons expires Oct. 3.

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To Moscow last month the United States unsuccessfully proposed, as one alternative, putting both those disputes aside and confirming the limits on strategic weapons set in 1974 by former President Gerald Ford and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok.

The U.S. preference, however, was for leapfrogging the SALT negotiations by making "dramatic cuts" in the missile and bomber levels projected in 1974. The Soviet Union balked at both plans.

When the Geneva technical talks resume May 11, it is that U.S. and Soviet officials will be discussing verification of weapons multiple, independently, warheads, known as MIR, sure to overcome delib- eration of weapons actions to make them able by satellite or alter nance; furnishing a (the Soviet Union never plied an inventory of it weapons), and measure against transfers to o- tries of sophisticated technology.

Compromise H

The hope on the U that bringing the two E gations together in G reinforce attempts at compromise and give administration's newco gaining experience. M is expected to attend quent Vance-Gromyko just after Mr. Vance c round of meetings in B ing May 15.

Senate Democratic Cranston of California pendently outlined a SALT compromise, wh has been discussed Russians and some whom he declined to l

The Cranston propo concern that the Car- tration may find it bilized between the hawks and the doves support it, and therefor unable to strike a with the Russians.

Sen. Cranston put he called a "Vladivostok mula," which would bit but not a lot to negotiated at Vladivost that formula, each ad limited to 2,400 inter- missiles and bombers, 1,320 could have mai heads.

Not Soviet Goods

FRANKFURT, April 27 (UPI)—The co-owner of the West German trading company Indog denied today that the firm is offering to sell Soviet goods to Israel.

Mrs. Elka Lehmann-Altenbrandt said that the printing supplies including inks and paper Intergraph subsidiary offered to sell to Israel all were manufactured in France.

She said that her firm, the Industrial Trade Organization (Intorg), is a private company registered in Frankfurt. "We own 50 per cent of the Paris branch, the other 50 per cent is French-owned."

Mrs. Lehmann-Altenbrandt said that she was disturbed that her firm had been misrepresented in Israel as a Soviet company.

But it was widely noted here that the trade offer followed other gestures. For example, observers recalled that a Soviet diplomat appeared last month unannounced at the Israeli Embassy in Washington bringing the text of a speech by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, which was less abusive toward Israel than usual.

May Renew Ties

Some Israelis were also buoyed by reports from Arab sources that Mr. Brezhnev told Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that the Kremlin would renew its ties with Israel. Similar rumors have been conveyed by Western diplomats who visited Moscow.

Israel made a modest gesture to the Soviet Union last week by allowing, for the first time, three Russian officers in the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Sinai to visit Jerusalem.

Nathan Yalin-Mor, a leader of a non-Communist group seeking to improve relations with the Soviet Union, said that the Russians were putting off feelers cautiously for fear of a rebuff.

However, skeptics said that there was no sign of a change in Soviet policy. They said that the Kremlin generally made gestures to appear more even-headed and gain legitimacy as a negotiator whenever there was talk of reconvening the Geneva peace conference. The Soviet Union and

Coggon to See Pope

ROME, April 27 (Reuters)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, head of the Anglican community, arrived today for a visit to Pope Paul aimed at speeding up efforts to reach unity with the Roman Catholic Church.

By Murray Seeger

BONN, April 27.—The Social Democratic party moved today to discipline its radical leftist youth organization.

Just five weeks after Klaus-Uwe Benneter took office as chairman of the Young Socialists (Juso), party director Egon Bahr advised the 30-year-old lawyer that he was suspended from SPD membership.

The action taken by the SPD board, headed by former Chancellor Willy Brandt, means that Mr. Benneter cannot continue to work as Juso chairman, a post to which he was elected March 20. The suspension is the first step toward expelling Mr. Benneter from the SPD.

He has offended the party leadership by insisting that his organization, which consists of SPD members under 25, would, under some conditions, cooperate with members of the German Communist party on specific political issues.

He also said that membership in the SPD was not "absolute dogma" for Jusos and that the Christian Democratic Union, the country's largest party and the government's opposition, was the "class enemy" of the SPD.

It would be easier, Mr. Benneter told the magazine Konkret, for the SPD to cooperate with the Communists than with the capitalist CDU.

The printed statements repeated views that Mr. Benneter had voiced earlier and at the time of his election. A week after the Juso convention, he and other members of the new Executive Committee were warned that they had to alter their views or face expulsion from the party.

Although still critical of some of the SPD positions, the Executive Committee appeared to accept the warning from Mr. Bahr. The Konkret interview was the first indication that Mr. Benneter had not heeded the warning.

Mr. Bahr today said that Benneter would be suspended for three months while the process of expelling him from party ranks went through, he was accused of violating party rules which, Mr.

work as Juso chairman, a post to which he was elected March 20. The suspension is the first step toward expelling Mr. Benneter from the SPD.

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Central Bank governor states

gns point to althier economy

JNA). — Jordan's economic health was coming out of a slump given by Cen- Governor Dr. Mo- aid Nabulsi Thurs-

ed to easier credit n increased inflow rom Jordanians wor- e Gulf and relaxed on exporters.

ist said that the Ce- had adopted strict ince 1974 to counter ncrease in credit fa- ted by banks to the sector.

asures, he added, tive. Money supply nd settled at its nor- l growth rate of 13 ginning last July. It ed 30 per cent in 1975. Following this normal, the Central ved credit restric-

sound economic si- ben confirmed by

JISH NEWS Y CONSIDERS ICE HERE

JNA). — Spain's Eu- Agency may set up ere it talks between 's deputy chairman News Agency offi- al.

ty chairman arrived day from Damascus ay visit at the invi- NA. He will exchan- with officials of the agency.

NATIONAL NOTES

N. — A civil aviation delegation returned here Thursday day visit to Kuwait. During its visit, the delegation a bilateral air transport agreement.

N. — A specialised committee of the Amman municipal urday decided to name the street opposite the Ministry after the late Abdul Rahim Al Waked, a former Justice and member of the Supreme Court, who died Wednesday of 69.

N. — A South Korean economic delegation led by the of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry arri- Thursday on a three-day visit to Jordan. The team will s with officials on developing trade and economic rela-

the increase in transfers made by Jordanians working abroad, he said. While total transfers in 1975 reached JD 42 million, they attained about JD 100 million by the end of 1976.

On the bank's recent decision to cancel export permits, Dr. Nabulsi said this meant that Jordanian exporters are no longer required to bring back to Jordan the value of their exported goods in foreign currency. They now have the liberty to choose the currency most appropriate to their needs, as Jordan's balance of payments has recently registered a surplus.

The decision will also encourage Jordanians to increase their exports to Arab countries. This is in conformity with the aims of the Arab common market, which calls on Arab states to boost trade exchange, he said.

On the stock exchange to be established soon, Mr. Nabulsi said that the Central Bank had agreed with the World Bank on a training programme for its personnel. The necessary site will be ready during the coming 18 months he said.

The Central Bank agreed to set up a joint investment company between Jordan and the Gulf states. The company will have a capital of JD 5 million to finance industrial and tourist projects, the governor added.

Two banks, the Jordanian-Gulf Bank and the Jordanian-Kuwaiti Bank, will be set up. A third, a Jordanian-Syrian bank, would deal in commercial transactions and bolster joint industries in the two countries, he concluded.



Her Highness Princess Iasma hands a badge of merit to one of 20 nurses she decorated for 20 years service in the profession. She was attending a ceremony at the Hussein Youth City Thursday for World Nursing Day.

Prince Hassan visits stores to cut costs

AMMAN (JNA). — In an effort to find ways of cutting costs at governmental storehouses, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Thursday made an extensive tour, which took him to the stores of the Jordan Television, Alia, the Ministry of Public Works, the Natural Resources Authority, the Telecommunications Corporation and the central police H.Q. here.

The Crown Prince took note of the nature of the work in these stores, in addition to methods of storage and issue of equipment.

During a meeting presided over by the Crown Prince at the Public Security Department, a debate took place about the Unification of government sto-

res, as has been done in the armed forces. Officials stressed that this could reduce expenses and imports of equipment to one quarter of the present total.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	139.9	140.3
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.6
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.1
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	947.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,148.0	1,152.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.4	84.8

Amman official meets Hebron delegation

AMMAN (JNA). — Amman's Deputy Mayor, Mr. Hani Al Dahleh, Thursday met the Mayor of Hebron, Mr. Fahd Al Qawasmeh, and council members.

He pledged to provide all possible help for Hebron to enable it to fulfil its duties towards the citizens of the town.

The delegation from Hebron has just returned from a tour of the Gulf states.

Irrigation schemes complete in two months

AMMAN (JNA). — Work on the Abul Lissan and Wuhaida pilot irrigation schemes in Ma'an Governorate will be completed within the next two months, official sources at the Natural Resources Authority said Wednesday.

The source said the Abul Lissan project -- on the Ma'an-Aqaba road -- will irrigate 1,170 dunums from two artesian wells. A total of 700 dunums will be planted with apples and 400 with vines.

The Wuhaida project -- on the Wadi Mousa-Desert road -- will irrigate 1,700 dunums from two nearby artesian wells. The area will also be planted with apple and vine trees.

The two projects will cost JD 408,000, to be financed by a British loan.

1976 TOURIST ARRIVALS JUMP 50 PER CENT

AMMAN (JNA). — The number of tourists attracted to Jordan in 1976 jumped 50 per cent compared to 1975, a statistical release said Thursday.

A total of 1,063,294 tourists entered Jordan in 1976 as against 708,000 in 1975.

746,058 were from neighbouring Arab countries, 196,303 from non-Arab Middle East and Asian countries, while 67,936 were from Europe and other countries of the world.

Figures showed that 73.1 per cent of the total number of tourists entering Jordan were from Arab countries: Syria 278,784; Lebanon 150,984; Saudi Arabia 103,576; Egypt 31,332; Iraq 31,778; other Arab countries 48,614.

Tourism from Europe registered an increase of 53.8 per cent over 1975.

Syrian firm to build 2 grain silos here

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian government and a Syrian firm Thursday signed an agreement to build two JD 6.5 million grain silos in Amman and Aqaba.

Minister of Public Works, Said Bino, who signed for Jordan, said that the accord provides for the construction of two silos for storing 100,000 tons of grain in Amman and Aqaba, besides the construction of modern equipment in Aqaba for unloading grain vessels at

the rate of 480 tonnes per hour and removing the grain to the silos.

The apparatus will incorporate up-to-date mechanisms for loading lorries and trains with grain from the silos.

Mr. Bino also said that in planning the storage installations in Amman, consideration was given to the construction of a flour mill and fodder plant in the silo area.

Work on the project will start in two months to be completed in two years, he added.

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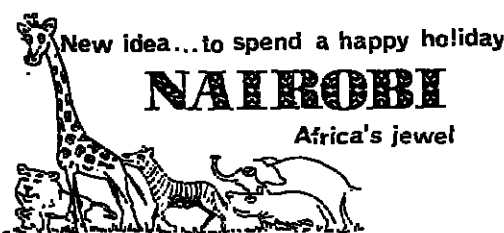
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	28/7/1977	8/8/1977

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Departure	Return
4/7/1977	13/7/1977
1/8/1977	10/8/1977

RHODES :

Departure	Return
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18/7/1977	27/7/1977
15/8/1977	24/8/1977

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Air traffic controllers strike paralyses Australia's airports for the sixth day



هذا من الأصل

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$147.20/oz.

Ship, Iran National Oil Company, IRIPO, and MINOC are joint venture operating companies. Exports of crude oil stood at 4,330,750 barrels daily, and the direct exports by the NIC at 1,082,740 barrels.

Tests carried out on the Baltic and the Okhotsk Seas showed that the compounds could be used economically and were harmless to marine life.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$147.20/oz.

هكذا من الأصل

of Professionalism

A Publicly Fires 2 Agents ked to Sales of Explosives

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Director Stansfield Turner fired two middle-level employees after learning they had provided assistance to former CIA allegedly involved in selling devices and other overseas.

Interview, Adm. Turner said that he had asked for resignations from employees, adding that he was not the one to make the decision. "The most difficult I have made in 31 of military service."

Turner said that the two employees had been involved in a long CIA training program in handling such matters. However, the admiral said he had decided to fire them because of their involvement in the sale of explosives.

Mr. Wilson, 48, served in the Marines, before moving to work in the CIA clandestine services. He was involved in the sale of explosives and related equipment, according to sources.

The second CIA employee was an undercover operative who assisted Mr. Wilson with contacts in the sale of other material to a foreign government, the sources said.

Mr. Wilson had associates in these transactions who are also former CIA employees.

In both cases, the equipment apparently would not have been provided to Mr. Wilson by U.S. companies unless it was thought that the sale was in support of CIA activities.

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Nothing illegal

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ce of the action was put in boards at CIA headquarters yesterday afternoon and every post abroad.

Turner said that he had been an internal investigator after a published report a year ago about the alleged involvement of Edwin Wilson, a former CIA operative who now small Washington community.

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charges against Mr. Wilson, as to informed sources, charges that he had been involved in the sale of explosives and related equipment, according to sources.

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can Electronic supplied 10 detonation devices to Wilson and received \$1,800 at the firm's CIA purchase.

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Jacker, Stranded in Cuba, Says at He's 'All for the U.S. Now'

HAVANA, April 27 (AP).—On Jan. 22, 1971, Garland Grant led a U.S. airliner to Cuba in what he now looks back on as a "dark day of my life."

This Monday he started a new job, sweeping floors in a hotel for 75 pesos a month, about \$100. In between, he was 1 1/2 years in Cuban prisons, during which he was in a beating by prison guards.

"I've been in this place six years, and I'm out of my mind. I've been in this place six years, and I'm out of my mind. I've been in this place six years, and I'm out of my mind."

He said he lives in a Havana hotel with about 15 other Americans. He claims the other hijackers are as unhappy in Cuba as he is.

"I just want to get back to the United States. I'm living a dog in Cuba," he said. He said blacks are treated badly. "We are more racism problems here than in the worst parts of Mississippi."

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Austerity—on \$10,000 a Year

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The family of four will have to live on a budget of \$10,041; 6 percent, or \$3,736, for the moderate budget, and 6.6 percent, or \$1,259, for the higher budget.

The size of such budgets a year earlier rose between 7 and 8.2 percent, and the year before that increased between 12.4 and 14.2 percent.

The Labor Department's annual survey calculates costs for a hypothetical family consisting of a 36-year-old husband employed full time; his wife, who doesn't work outside the home; a 13-year-old son, and an 8-year-old daughter.



Members of Kidco Inc. tend to business at Ramona, Calif., manure headquarters.

Taxmen Give Fledgling Capitalists a Collect Call

SAN DIEGO, April 27 (AP).—Four children who run a horse-manure corporation discovered the first rule of being successful capitalists: Make a profit. Now they have discovered the second: Pay taxes.

The four, who range in age from 9 to 14, had been selling the manure without a permit and without collecting state tax. They reached a compromise on the tax question yesterday after a 45-minute hearing with the California Board of Equalization.

The board issued Kidco Inc. a seller's permit, and officials also told the firm's president, 12-year-old Richard Cesena Jr., that his company would have to collect the 6-per-cent state sales tax only on manure sold as fertilizer.

Manure sales account for about \$1,000 a month of Kidco's business, but some is sold as landfill and compost.

Cesena and the other company officers—his 14-year-old half-sister, June Cole, treasurer, and sisters Ne-Ne, 9, vice-president, and Bette, 11, secretary—took the day off from school at Ramona, northeast of San Diego, to attend the hearing.

Kidco's attorney also said the children will not have to pay penalties on sales taxes they failed to collect since last year.

The business, which has earned as much as \$5,000 a month, was incorporated on April 1 of last year in the Cayman Islands, a British colony in the West Indies. The foreign registration exempts it from federal taxes.

The children have a contract with their father that allows them to remove wood shavings and horse manure from the 110 stables at San Diego County's Ramona, where Richard Cesena Sr. operates an equestrian center.

Health Policy Experts Prepare Plan

Ceilings on Fees of Physicians Receiving Active Study by U.S.

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The Carter administration is actively studying the imposition of ceilings on physicians' fees as a means of controlling sharply rising medical-care costs.

Such a proposal, which is months from being completed, would be bound to generate an enormous controversy pitting organized medicine against the federal government in much the same fashion as the battle to enact the Medicare program in 1965.

A planning document prepared by health policy specialists at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare about six weeks ago, at the time the hospital cost-containment legislation was being drafted, even counseled "jawboning by the President" of doctors to get them to accept reduced fees.

A specialist in health legislation here who is linked to organized medicine commented that "after Carter announced his hospital bill we knew it would only be a matter of time before they started on us."

Question Put Off

Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, said in response to a question in February about controlling physicians' fees that his department was "going to get around to that later."

The question under consideration is whether to set a ceiling on the fees that doctors can charge for their services. The plan would be to set a ceiling on the fees that doctors can charge for their services. The plan would be to set a ceiling on the fees that doctors can charge for their services.

The wording of the communiqué indicated that there would be no early change in relations between the two countries under the government of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai, which says, that it is committed to a policy of genuine non-alignment.

During the visit three agreements were signed, including one for a \$300-million Soviet credit, mainly for obtaining technology for the coal and steel industries.

The two sides also agreed to set up a 12-channel all-weather communication link and to raise the level of annual trade by \$17 million.

Cordiality, Understanding

The communiqué said that the talks with Mr. Desai and External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

There has been speculation that the new government's policy of strict nonalignment might bring a change in Soviet-Indian ties. Mr. Desai has said that India would not allow relations with any one country to interfere with its relations with another.

He also said, shortly after taking over last month, that if the Soviet-Indian treaty were to get in the way of friendship with other countries, it would have to be changed.

But the communiqué today stressed the determination of both countries "to continue to follow the course toward the further strengthening of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the spirit of the Soviet-Indian treaty."

This was the first top-level exchange between the two countries since the Janata party came to power after defeating former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and ending 30 years of Congress party rule.

their FY 77 levels and would not receive increments in fee levels until the fee schedule reached that level.

"Physicians would be required to accept assignment for all Medicare beneficiaries or none."

"Directories of fees and physicians who accept assignment will be published, jawboning by the President, would encourage physicians to accept the fees as full payment and also encourage private insurance plans to reimburse physicians on a similar basis."

"All physicians, irrespective of specialty, would be paid at the same rate for the same service," the document said.

Imposition of such a requirement would be bound to cause a furor within the medical profession because specialists almost always charge more than general practitioners, justifying the difference by their longer periods of training.

Another fact that would be bound to irritate organized medicine is a feature included in the planning paper that would allow the Medicare program to cover clinic service provided by nurse practitioners and physician assistants under general physician supervision in underserved rural areas.

Such a feature, if enacted, would be bound to limit the fees accepted by doctors, although the intent would be to improve health care in rural areas by making it more accessible.

Among the controversial features in the document was a proposal that the average prevailing Medicare rate level in FY [fiscal year] 78. Future increases would be negotiated by the secretary [of HEW] with state and national representatives of the medical profession.

"Physicians with fees above the schedule would be paid at will propose through tax reforms later. The Senate would be to discuss another Republican permanent tax cut proposal, similar to one unveiled earlier by GOP leaders in the House."

However, the vote on the first Republican proposal, described by sponsors as the keystone of the party's tax program, seemed to point to defeat of the House variation as well.

In another development, the Senate Budget Committee, in what could be viewed as a slap at Mr. Carter, voted to leave room in the current year's budget for a major tax cut. On a 10-3 vote, the committee agreed to retain virtually the same revenue figures that the budget carried when Mr. Carter's now-withdrawn proposal for 850 rebates was considered likely to be adopted.

Mrs. Sakharov Asks Visa for Eye Care

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—Mrs. Yelena Sakharov, wife of Soviet Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov, has applied to the authorities for an emergency exit visa to go to Italy for medical treatment.

Family friends said that Mrs. Sakharov applied to the Soviet visa office on Friday for permission to go to Siena, Italy, for eye treatment. She underwent eye surgery in Siena in September, 1975, and was in Italy when it was announced that her physicist husband had won the Nobel Peace Prize for defense of human rights. She collected it on his behalf before returning home when he was not allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Stoph in Prague

PRAGUE, April 27 (AP).—East German Premier Willy Stoph arrived here today for a working visit. Czechoslovak counterpoint, Lubomir Shragul, the news agency CTK reported.

Faces Opposition on 4 Fronts

Quebec Regime Presses for Independence

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, April 27 (NYT).—The Quebec government, after five months in office, is engaged in an increasingly bitter battle on four fronts to persuade this province's predominantly French-Canadian population to accept independence.

The provincial government is fighting the federal government in Ottawa, Canada's other provinces, the business community and the local English-speaking minority. As the battle becomes more extensive, it has also increased in intensity, largely as a result of the recent announcement of a language policy designed to make Quebec almost exclusively French. Set out in a white paper two weeks ago, the policy will be embodied in a bill to be introduced this week in the provincial assembly.

The English-speaking minority—because it believes its existence to be threatened by a policy that tries to restrict its size and the use of its language—has been a particularly aggressive foe of the government. The latest onslaught has come from a group of 115 prominent English-speaking educators, businessmen and members of the professions who in a statement denounced the white paper as a document which conveys the impression that the English-speaking minority can and should be suppressed.

Economic Necessity

The statement, which was sent to the government, defended bilingualism as an economic necessity for Quebec, asserted that the English community—about 20 per cent of the population—had made great strides in learning French and dismissed as an out-of-date stereotype the picture of the white-paper of a feeble, weak and powerless English-speaking minority.

Closely linked with the attitudes of the English-speaking minority are those being shown by the business communities in Quebec and the rest of Canada. The business world cuts across language lines to include many businessmen of French-Canadian origin who have also taken a critical stand on the issues of language and independence because of the effect the government's policies may have on the economy.

For the government and its supporters, the Anglo-Saxon world of business is epitomized by Barle McLaughlin, president and chairman of the board of the country's largest financial institution, the Royal Bank of Canada, which has its headquarters in Montreal.

In a speech in English last week to the largely French-speaking chamber of commerce, Mr. McLaughlin added his weight to the campaign against the government by declaring that his head office, like others that did business nationwide and internationally, had to operate in English. The policy set out by the language paper, he said, will not be likely to encourage head offices to establish or to remain in Montreal.

Mr. McLaughlin stopped short of saying that the Royal Bank would move out if the language policy went into effect, although he did say that this would occur if Quebec became independent.

Later in the week, the Montreal Board of Trade backed Mr. McLaughlin by publishing a study of 13 major corporations with head offices in the province. The study asserted that the province would lose a billion dollars a year if the head offices moved out.

The Quebec government reacted angrily to this war of nerves.

by the English-dominated business community. Premier René Lévesque denounced it as "a terrorist-like type propaganda campaign." Camille Laurin, minister of cultural development and author of the white paper, said that Mr. McLaughlin was part of a Quebec community that had always treated French Quebecois like "insects" and "machines" to obtain bigger profits.

To win Quebec over to the cause of independence, Mr. Lévesque is trying to promote the idea that an economic association could accompany independence, a referendum on independence for

Quebec is scheduled to be held in about two years and it is expected to include the prospect of association as a necessary corollary to political independence.

But Ontario, the largest and wealthiest of Canada's provinces, entered the political battle last week in a notable shift of policy by its Premier, William Davis, who had avoided controversy with Quebec up to now. Mr. Davis told an audience in Toronto that "it would be absolutely foolhardy for Quebec to believe it can be independent and still have an economic association with the rest of Canada."

U.S. Preparing Plans to Use Metric Highway Signs in '78

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).

Speed signs along U.S. roads and highways would be converted to the metric system next year under regulations being drawn up by the Federal Highway Administration.

There is no plan to print both metric and English figures on signs to ease the familiarization, a highway administration official said.

Under the plan, the conversion of all speed limit signs would take place in a 90-day period ending Sept. 30, 1978. Vertical clearance signs for overpasses also would be changed by that date.

Automakers are planning to install metric speedometers and odometers in new cars. Speedometers in old models can be changed with a paste-on label.

The official said the plan calls for converting warning and regulatory signs by Sept. 30, 1980, and milepost and guide signs, such as those designating distances to cities, by Sept. 30, 1982.

Warning signs provide information on such things as divided highways and railroad and pedestrian crossings. Regulatory signs are those with messages such as "Do Not Enter," "No U Turn" and "No Parking."

Highway administration regulations in these cases would apply

Court Broadens Inheritance Right Of Illegitimate

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).

The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 yesterday that it is unconstitutional for states to bar illegitimate children from inheriting from their fathers, when their fathers die without leaving a will.

The ruling does not mean that illegitimate children must be given exactly the same rights of inheritance as legitimate children, who generally are entitled throughout the nation to be considered legal heirs, when the father dies without a will.

The ruling, for instance, appears to allow states to require some type of paternity determination as a condition of inheritance.

Written by Lewis Powell Jr., the ruling specifically strikes down an Illinois statute that allowed illegitimate children to inherit only from their mothers, not their fathers, in cases where the parent died, intestate—without a will—but allowed legitimate children to inherit from either parent.

Some 20 states have similar limits on "intestate succession" as it is called by illegitimates. The ruling appears to invalidate them as well.

The Quebec government reacted angrily to this war of nerves.

Danger Warning To Be Put on U.S. Aerosol Sprayers

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters).—The U.S. government took a step toward banning aerosol sprayers using possibly harmful gases by ordering that they carry a warning label.

The Food and Drug Administration, which regulates about 85 per cent of aerosol products containing fluorocarbon gases, said that the measure would take effect as of Oct. 31.

Scientists have warned that the release of the gases in the earth's atmosphere may reduce the ozone level, thereby increasing the amount of harmful radiation reaching the earth's surface and increasing the earth's temperature.

FDA commissioner Donald Kennedy said in a statement that the agency would soon announce details of a ban on all aerosol containers with fluorocarbons.

About 1.2 billion aerosol containers using the gases are sold in the United States each year. About a billion more which use other propellants will not require a warning label.

Stoph in Prague

PRAGUE, April 27 (AP).—East German Premier Willy Stoph arrived here today for a working visit. Czechoslovak counterpoint, Lubomir Shragul, the news agency CTK reported.

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The notice will advise the public of the intention to publish a 1977 addition to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

The official said the action is in line with the national policy of converting to the metric system as outlined in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975. He said estimates of changing over the nation's highway signs run as high as \$100 million.

The changeover will apply to every highway, road and city street in the country. Under the 1975 act, the highway administration can order the conversions, even on roadways that receive no federal aid.

The federal government will share the changeover cost with state and local governments on federal use highways, the official said.

The government plans a massive awareness and information program next year to prepare the public for the changeover.

Under the new system, the conversion to a metric figure may be done to the nearest easily recognizable number. Thus, drivers may be able to go slightly faster on the highways because the national 55 miles an hour speed limit translates to 88.5 kilometers an hour and the consideration is to make this 90 kph.

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Reporting the Third World

While Ethiopia expels correspondents and the Congo bans newspapers, the question of Western coverage of the Third World grows more acute. There are realities in the problem as well as fantasies: in any case, the rising importance of the developing nations, economically and strategically, makes the issue one of great importance.

A real grievance of Third World countries is the relative lack of informed coverage. It used to be said in the U.S. press, before World War II, that no Latin American country could get a paragraph in a newspaper in the United States unless it had a revolution. Today, the trend toward greater interest in domestic problems is showing itself in many newspapers in many countries. And even when a war like that in Shaba Province, or a crisis such as that which divides southern Africa demands Western attention, there can be evidence of a culture gap in the stories or in their interpretation. That the politics of Timbuktu are not necessarily those of Chicago is a patent fact that the inhabitants of both cities may ignore.

Yet the great bulk of the material emerging from the Third World into the Western press is informed, and the quality improves as reporters and editors acquire greater expertise in areas that until recently resided in the backwaters of Western journalism. The Third World can be confident that, so far as technical skills and understanding are concerned, their case has already been presented with considerable clarity to the West—and this will, under encouragement, grow.

But there is another matter involved in the problem—one which has afflicted newspapers since they first were printed. That is the unwillingness of people to read or hear things that sound unpleasant to them. This particularly troubles government officials, as Americans learned plainly during Watergate and as the Ethiopian military government states flatly in ejecting Western reporters. The Information Ministry in Addis Ababa said that the correspondents had "been giving very little attention to official government statements and had instead often relied on hearsay, rumors and fabricated propaganda materials of counter-revolutionary elements."

There is probably not much point in putting forward the freedom guaranteed the press under the First Amendment of the Constitution as an argument against that approach. But in plain fact, whenever a free press has been suppressed, the "hearsay, rumors and fabricated propaganda" have multiplied against those who did the suppression. Their own people may (although this is often not the case) be mentally coerced by the official press, but the world outside is not—and the developing nations cannot exist as a government-applied enigma amid the nations they rely on for development. The Third World has genuine complaints about its image—but these cannot be met by imposing artificial constraints on the truth. Such constraints will do, and are doing, greater damage to that image than any free operations of the press could inflict.

Misusing the CIA

In requesting the Central Intelligence Agency to declassify its report on world petroleum resources, President Carter yielded to an understandable impulse with consequences that may do him and the CIA more harm than good.

It is not unusual for the CIA to do studies on Soviet and Communist Chinese oil production and on other international economic subjects or for the agency to make all or part of these studies public. For at least 20 years, such declassified papers have been made available through the Commerce Department. The CIA has also provided hard-to-get data, particularly on the Communist world, for annual reports by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

What is unusual is for a research paper to be declassified immediately after its preparation and as part of a public relations effort in behalf of a major presidential program. Release of the CIA report touched off last week's media blitz for the Carter energy program, thrusting the CIA into the center of a political controversy, just where it does not belong.

The publication of this report was relatively innocent but nonetheless unfortunate.

It was unfair to the CIA insofar as it casts doubt on the intellectual detachment with which the information was prepared. Since the study was requested for the National Security Council at a time when the President's energy program was in preparation and since those who drafted it were unquestionably aware of the pro-conservation drift of Mr. Carter's thinking, it would have been astonishing if the report had concluded that the outlook is rosy and no conservation measures are necessary. In reality, however, the study is in line with previously published CIA data. Some private experts foresee more abundant sources of petroleum becoming available as the price rises, but Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, explains his agency's estimates are based on information that the Soviet Union in the next decade will shift from oil exporter to importer.

Nevertheless, the suspicion that the facts were "cooked" to fit Mr. Carter's recipe has already been published in various quarters. This suspicion would never have arisen if the report had been allowed to become public in the normal way, and without a White House imprimatur.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another Warning From Europe

In Rome last week, students fought with police and a sniper killed a policeman. In London during the weekend, an organization called the National Front held a rally demanding the expulsion of blacks and Asians from Britain. Italy and Britain remain the most threatened of the major Western European economies—those with the highest inflation rates, the largest trade deficits and, at least in the case of Britain, the widest unemployment. There is more to international economics than numbers on a chart. These countries are now under great and growing strain, and an indication of it is the resort here and there to perverse politics. The real explanations of Europe's slack times are less appealing, in the streets, than the rhetoric of the irrationalist.

Neither of these incidents constitutes a trend. Neither amounts to anything more than a flickering of the yellow warning light. The racist rally in London drew perhaps a thousand demonstrators. They were considerably outnumbered by the police, who more or less successfully prevented counter-demonstrators of the left from getting at them. The street fighting in Rome was, in the Italian manner, more dramatic but also more ambiguous. As with the other violent protest movements in Western Europe, the Roman student radicals are altogether isolated from any wider support. At this point they are largely victims of themselves. During the past decade, the students have very nearly destroyed the University of Rome with their demands for open admission and a change in grading. As a result, not altogether unnaturally, the university's graduates are having even more

trouble finding jobs than other young Italians.

There have been other outbursts of radical violence in Italy in recent years, and in the past, they have faded away. But the current trouble is having a greater impact because of the extremely fragile character of the present conservative government. It stays in power only at the sufferance of the Communists, and the radicals' taunts and abuse are beginning to get under the Communists' skin. Until late winter, the Communist party seemed inclined to think that it had plenty of time and could continue in its present position for another year or so. But now the Communists are apparently beginning to wonder whether they let matters stand that long without suffering serious losses of prestige and authority among their own following.

Three months ago, the United States was talking briskly about a concerted worldwide drive to speed up economic recovery and to lift production. But now the Carter administration has dropped most of its own plans for cranking up business activity here this year. The dominant nations, the United States and West Germany, agree that they cannot risk further inflation. As a result, the summit meeting of the rich nations in London next month is unlikely to contribute much more than carefully phrased generalities to the condition of the weaker countries of Western Europe. The outlook there is, as the weather bureau might put it, a 75-percent chance of more ugly street demonstrations as long as unemployment is high and standards of living are declining.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1902

PITTSBURGH—"Cuba will continue to be the ward of this nation; and instead of that term being one to frighten either the Cuban people or the advocates of independent self-government, it means, taken in connection with the visible proofs of what we have done and are able to do in Cuba's behalf, the best possible future for the island and for the growth and prosperity of its people," said the editorial in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1927

CHICAGO—"Shoot first and ask your questions later." Such is the fiery-sounding advice of Chicago's new chief of police, Michael Hughes, whose design is to rid the city of crime. Chief Hughes believes in the medicine of the bullet for major crooks; for minor offenders his recommendation is "restore the whipping-post." Two thousand men will be added to the city's police force, which at present numbers 7,000. The Chief means business.



In Favor of Andrew Young at the UN

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON.—Why is United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young getting the Margaret Thatcher treatment from the American press? Even his grunts get headlines. More seriously, he has been taken to task by The Washington Post, which said in one recent editorial that "being outspoken does not represent the sum total of virtue or wisdom. It also matters what you say." The New York Times, after criticizing him for being tedious and oversimplistic, asked him to "define his idea." But when Young said great length recently spelled out some of his thoughts in a State Department briefing, the press chose to highlight yet again the worn turf of Cuban troops in Angola.

By my count there were eight important items in that press conference that got not a mention: (1) The rebel groups in the Shaba Province in Zaire are the same right-wing forces that backed the Belgian puppet Tshombe immediately after independence in 1960. (2) This is not their first attempt; they tried the same thing last year (and no one noticed). (3) At the same time as Mozambique was signing a defense treaty with President Podgorny of the Soviet Union, it was also signing a treaty with South Africa to elect electricity. (4) Before Angola's independence day representatives of the victorious MPLA came to Mr. Young and asked him to set up appointments with key members of Congress. "Their one message was please don't do to us what you did to the Cubans. Don't force us into the Marxist camp. We want to be nonaligned." (5) The U.S. approach to Africa is essentially a developmental approach, hence the big boost the United States is giving to the World Bank and the African Development Bank. (6) This approach is far more effective than military aid because "the place where we are the most in trouble in Africa is the place where we have had the heaviest military assistance and that is Ethiopia." (7) The Rhodesian black nationalists appear to be showing military restraint at the moment. (8) The British press did not pick up on his BBC interview (in which he called Britain "a little chicken" on race) as the press did here. Why? "I think one of the reasons... was people saw it on television and saw the humor attached."

'Idea' Is There
Necessarily, this is all too brief a synopsis of eight points that Mr. Young developed at some length. Andrew Young's "idea" is there for those who are prepared to give the serious time of day to it.

Mr. Young is now poised at perhaps the most critical juncture of his UN career so far. He is now reconciled to casting his first vote, and that against his African friends. After months of quiet diplomacy, his alternative to the Indian-proposed "resolution on a declaration of principles on South Africa"—is not strong enough as it presently stands for the Africans to feel they could withdraw their own resolutions calling for a mandatory arms embargo and a cessation of private investment in southern Africa.

Yet despite the effort that he has put into trying to build a united front around his resolution over the last few weeks, he is not too disappointed. He feels that the five big Western nations are now in accord in a joint diplomatic thrust toward South Africa. This week, special emissaries of the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany and France will be in Pretoria to meet Prime Minister Vorster.

Although it is the beginning of a strong diplomatic offensive, Andy Young is determined to give the South Africans time. He does not want to back them up against a wall. Moreover, he wants to produce results. "With a minimum of death and destruction," the United Western front is so important, he argues, because "together we've got more real power than the Africans or the Soviets." Moreover, he feels that for two years time is on their side—at least in Namibia and

South Africa. A nonviolent solution is possible. In Rhodesia, however, events are rapidly spiraling out of control. A very, very dangerous Patriotic Front military offensive is in the offing. But restraint on the West's part will depend on progress by South Africa. He likens the concerted Western approach to the one used 15 years ago by John and Robert Kennedy when they were up against Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi at the time of the "freedom riders." As long as Barnett went along and slowly loosened things up, they were reasonable and did not push him too hard. It was only when Barnett betrayed them that Kennedy really got tough.

What then will Mr. Young do if this progress doesn't take place? He will take to the economic weapon. In fact, it is already beginning to gather its own steam.

Leon Sullivan, the Philadelphia-based black minister, has masterfully thrust up a number of U.S. companies investing in South Africa behind a tough code of business conduct. The Ford Motor Co. in this year's annual report announced it was making no new investments in South Africa. Vernon Jordan of the Urban League is setting up a number of meetings with top U.S. executives to discuss their economic responsibilities. "Mr. Young will go to all of these," Sen. Dick Clark is likely to introduce legislation soon to limit tax credits for U.S. corporations operating in South Africa—as is now applied to firms working in Uganda. The tide of trade, is also moving against South Africa. Already the United States does over \$5 billion worth of business each year with Nigeria alone, compared with only \$3 billion with South Africa.

Mr. Young, however, is optimistic that the West won't have to use the economic weapon. The South Africans, he believes, are soon going to realize they are living in a world economy from which they can't afford to be isolated. "My interest is not to dictate to the whites and the blacks in South Africa but to energize the situation so that they will work out a new relationship with each other based on a mutual respect for each other's rights."

"I have to believe we must succeed," he says, "though frankly, I don't always see how. But non-violence in civil rights days always sounded naive and idealistic. We never had the feeling we wouldn't succeed, so we did succeed. I've always lived by my hopes, not by my fears. I intend to work that way with the rest of the world."

Recognize Cuba and Vietnam Now?

By Laurence H. Silberman

WASHINGTON.—President Carter's admirable stance toward the Soviet Union (human rights, increased funding of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, a firm strategic-arms negotiating position) contrasts sharply with his approach to two Third World Communist states, Cuba and Vietnam. The administration is moving toward recognition of both countries under conditions unfavorable to the United States. This could result in another blow to an already seriously declining American position in the Third World.

Recognition of Cuba could not come at a worse time. We sought to quarantine Cuba's influence in Latin America by our diplomatic hostility and economic blockade, but Fidel Castro responded with a dazzling end run into southern Africa—an adventure that, with minimal effort, we probably could have converted into a Castro disaster, if only we (Congress) had had the stomach for it.

Not content with demolishing our efforts to limit his influence in other countries, Castro has attacked our own territorial integrity by singlehandedly making Puerto Rican independence a major multilateral issue. The "Third World" well understands that Castro's support for the "decolonization" of Puerto Rico is a ploy designed to put pressure on us to abandon our economic blockade and recognize Cuba.

Dropped Talks
We learned recently that the Ford administration started quiet discussions with Cuba, but abruptly dropped them after the Angolan expedition. To seriously bargain now for recognition while thousands of Cuban troops are in

southern Africa is not only to reify past Cuban policy; it is an unnecessary confession of our weakness.

Similarly, our upcoming negotiations with Vietnam in Paris are a thinly disguised retreat from a reasonable United States position: no discussion of recognition (or agreement to Vietnam's membership in the United Nations) until Vietnam fully accedes to American demands in action—a position that candidate Carter reaffirmed.

Although it is unlikely that we will learn anything new should the Vietnamese be forthcoming, their compliance would constitute a tacit abandonment of their absurd claims for war reparations—essential if diplomatic relations are to be soundly based.

Notwithstanding the President's rejection of notions of American "guilt," it seems likely that the outcome of the Paris negotiations would include certain tangible economic advantages for Vietnam. And concessions such as extension of credit—without which trade is out of the question—would generally be seen as partial satisfaction of the Vietnamese claims.

An Illusion
Those supporting the administration's policy toward Cuba and Vietnam argue that United States relations with both will induce them to widen their distance from the Soviet Union. This is an illusion. No one has a greater interest in American diplomatic and economic relations with Cuba and Vietnam than Moscow, which would love to lighten the economic burden of supporting both.

There is, in fact, little likelihood that either Cuba or Vietnam would significantly moder-

ate anti-American policies after United States recognition: They are both, after all, Communist states whose geopolitical positions, unlike China's or even Yugoslavia's, dictate a close Soviet relationship.

It should be remembered that our change of policy toward Yugoslavia in the 1950s, and China in the 1970s, came after both countries displayed independence of indeed hostility to the Soviet Union. By contrast, recognition of Cuba and Vietnam now would simply prove that those two countries could have the United States cake and eat it, too.

Then how to explain Mr. Carter's policy? Politically? Just as his hard line toward the Soviet Union satisfies the Jackson wing of the Democratic party, a soft approach to Vietnam and Cuba serves to pacify the McGovern group in the party. Furthermore, establishing diplomatic relations with any country suggests "progress" in foreign affairs (particularly after the Kissinger-Nixon dramatic opening to China).

But perhaps the crux is the administration's overall approach to the Third World. In recent articles, several of Mr. Carter's senior appointees, notably Zbigniew Brzezinski, his adviser on national security affairs, urged that the United States avoid confrontation with dictatorial Marxism in the Third World because, they contended, egalitarianism (presumably forcibly imposed) as opposed to libertarianism is the wave of the future, particularly in the southern half of the globe.

Although such ideological deflection does not square with the President's own emphasis on universal human rights, it may explain why his administration appears so flabby in dealing with Cuba and Vietnam while remaining firm with Moscow.

Lawrence H. Silberman was ambassador to Yugoslavia from May, 1975, to last Jan. 22. He is now a Visiting Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

'Black Hole'

Mr. Kennedy's statements (ET, April 16-17) concerning black holes are not quite correct, and this reflects the considerable complexity of this phenomenon, which necessitates knowledge well beyond the undergraduate level. A black hole can be the source of "something," secondly black holes can be detected through a variety of means, and it is now almost sure that one is located in the Cygnus X-1 system.

Indeed, particles can escape black holes through the tunneling process, a concept derived from the difficult domain of quantum physics and which was first demonstrated by that remarkable British physicist S. Hawking (a layman can consult without any problem the Scientific American Dec. 74 and Jan. 77).

Thus a black hole of about a billion tons would release hard gamma rays with an energy of about 100 million electron volts.

Paris, France.

Luminous Gas

The article on the UFO phenomenon (ET, April 22) fails to mention a vitally important point: Have any of the alleged UFOs been sighted on radar? If not, then it would seem safe to assume that they are patches of luminous gases, not spacecraft with extraterrestrial observers aboard. Apparently there are no records of sightings in daylight.

REYWARD G. HILL
Athens.

Preparation For Europe By Carter

By James Rest

WASHINGTON.—Jimmy Carter is going to Europe next for the first time as President and he is preparing the way fully in recognition of that that Europe usually takes a very skeptical view of new presidents.

Accordingly, he has given personal interviews to the spokesmen of the Times of London, the Monde of Paris, Die Welt of West Germany and La Stampa of Italy. On Monday, he interviewed the White House by David Dimbleby of BBC and reporters from other major Western European television organizations, as will be shown on the European network the night before his arrival in London for the summit meeting at No. 10 Downing Street.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, arranges things, and he is very at ease. If anybody criticizes him, he is excessively polite and defensive, but he comes to putting his man's vision for the energy program the forthcoming visit to the lines up the networks, a President's cooperation.

There was a bit of a conspiracy within the administration about how the President would approach his first official visit abroad. Some of his aides felt that modesty was the best and that he should slip in and take his place with the Europeans and Japanese without dominating the scene before it began, a propaganda view prevalent.

Good Publicity

Even so, the timing of his trip is good. He has a publicized energy program, a better press in Western Europe than in the United States, international terms, it is noted that the United States is the biggest gas-guzzler in the world—taking over 50 per cent of the supply for the industrial nations—and that therefore effort to reduce consumption even if it does not get way through Congress, will more energy for other nations.

Moreover, he is taking a copy to the summit. Just as he is saying that American change their ways, he is that the free nations of along with Japan, must change their ways, and firm common policies to deal with common problems.

This London summit or next week is not like the London economic conference of the early 1930s—which was sadder—but more like the days of the Marshall Plan reconstruction program after World War II, when Winston suggested radical programs: Europe hesitated, nearly agreed to take was seriously.

As I understand it, Jimmy Carter is going to Europe things over before he goes the Soviet and Middle East, just to find out there is something left to the portland, and try to get the trial powers together.

Vague Confusion

There is obviously a faint that the democratic government of the world are in trouble the dicey coalition government of Western Europe do no where they are going to be or two from now, and it is same is true of Japan. All these governments are confused by Carter and his US administration.

He really believes in the tripartite of the United States, Europe, Japan, and the London conference. After that, I have to deal with the Middle East and the struggle with Russians over the control of the world, but he is so London to test whether taken seriously, and whether other free countries will find to get together.

Jimmy Carter is probably confused about Europe as are about him. "The worst of diplomats are messengers of human rights, it may be best kind are reasonable as man skeptics. Thus it is a lagoon which has been the formative influence in diplomatic theory; it is common sense Europe is obviously a about Carter, because it he is a missionary, and will ally himself his propaganda entrance into London, but going there with a clear of trying to find out Europe has to say for itself.

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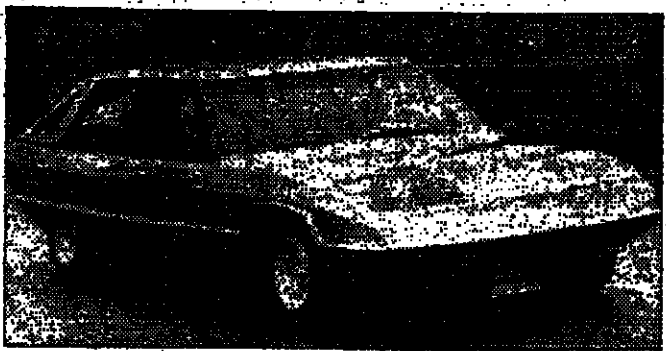
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ملكو من الدول

Electric Car Won't Jolt Industry Yet

AGO, April 27 (AP).—An electrically powered car has never been greater, says one of the nation's leading electric car manufacturers. The car, which is now on display in Chicago, is a prototype of a car that will be available in the near future.



An experimental electric car on display in Chicago.

energy waste should accelerate development of electric cars, but said the fledgling industry has a long way to go.

Rep. McCormack said it will be about seven years before there is notable production of electrically powered commuter cars that will have a range of 100 miles, a top speed of 60 miles an hour and the safety features of today's models.

Called a 'Major Breakthrough' in Energy-Saving Electric Motor

Bill Richards

IGELTS, April 27 (WP).—A California inventor has developed a new design for an electric motor that would save the use of energy by cutting down on the amount of energy consumed by the motor.

Mr. Wanlass said, "The motor is a major breakthrough in energy-saving technology. It is a motor that will save the use of energy by cutting down on the amount of energy consumed by the motor."

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Cravens Wanlass demonstrates controlled-torque motor.

Evidence of Quarks Reality Reported by 3 U.S. Physicists

By Robert Gillette

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Three scientists reported yesterday that they have obtained experimental evidence of quarks, an elusive subatomic particle believed by many theorists to be the most fundamental unit of matter.

Physicists George Larue and William Fairbank of Stanford University and Arthur Hebard of Bell Laboratories in New Jersey said their experiments suggest, but do not prove, that the long-sought quark really exists.

Their prediction was considered radical at the time, for it implied that such particles as electrons and protons—long presumed to be fundamental units of matter—were themselves composed of still smaller units, which Mr. Gel-Mann named "quarks."

The 4,000 strikers voted to return to work tonight, and an airline spokesman said the slight disruption of long-haul services would be over tomorrow and the harder-hit European flights would be back to normal Friday.

In a report presented at a meeting of the American Physical Society, the physicists said their hunt for the quark took a different approach. They modernized a classic experiment performed in the early 1900s by Robert Millikan to take the first

Sex Hormone Imbalance Held Factor in Male Heart Attacks

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—A change in the delicate balance of the body's sex hormones is the major factor that makes men susceptible to heart attacks, according to a theory developed by Dr. Gerald Phillips of Columbia University.

The theory is based on evidence from a sex-hormone study of heart attack patients at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. The hormones involved are estradiol and testosterone, the major sex hormones in the blood.

If the theory is confirmed, it would raise the possibility that doctors could develop new therapies and preventions for heart attacks. The theory also has implications for the study of the aging process.

Dr. Phillips reported the theory and the study results in the issue of the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences published yesterday.

The theory provides a fundamental physiological explanation of a variety of risk factors that previously had been correlated with heart attacks. In the past, there had been no unifying link between these risk factors, which include abnormal blood levels of cholesterol, fats, sugar and insulin.

"This ties together a lot of loose ends," Dr. Phillips said in an interview. Dr. Phillips is a professor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He practices internal medicine at Roosevelt Hospital, a major teaching hospital of Columbia Medical School.

The change in the ratio of the two sex hormones—estradiol, a female hormone, and testosterone, a male hormone—leads in an as-yet-unknown way to the biochemical changes that have been linked to heart attacks, Dr. Phillips contended. A particular finding in the study was that a high level of estradiol was most closely linked to heart attacks.

Men normally have small amounts of female hormones in their bodies, but in amounts much lower than found in the new study. Estradiol is produced in the ovary in women. In men, estradiol is derived from testosterone, which is produced in the testes, but the conversion to estradiol from testosterone occurs elsewhere in the body.

there had been little, if any, evidence of a hormonal imbalance in patients with heart attacks. Rather, a feeling existed among doctors that female hormones had a protective effect because women rarely have heart attacks before the menopause. The incidence of heart attacks in women rises sharply in the years following the change of life.

However, men who had heart attacks and who volunteered for an experiment in which they were treated with female hormones were found to have a high incidence of heart attacks. Doctors had to stop these experiments because of that unexpected complication.

After Dr. Phillips reported his study last summer, he did a series of additional tests on the same group of men to determine how

their bodies produced insulin and metabolized a sugar called glucose, fats and cholesterol. When the data was analyzed statistically, "correlations emerged which were beyond my wildest dreams," Dr. Phillips said.

Settlement Talk Spurs
Protests in West Bank
TEL AVIV, April 27 (UPI).—Soldiers and border guards used nightsticks and tear gas to break up crowds of stone-throwing teenagers today in Nablus, the major town in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The protest demonstrations were set off by rumors that U.S.-based Rabbi Meir Kahane was planning to come to the city to lay the cornerstone for an unauthorized Jewish settlement.

Argentine Poet,
Critic Iturburu
Is Dead at 75
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 27 (AP).—Poet and art critic Cayetano Cordova Iturburu, 75, died Monday night, his family said yesterday.

Among his chief works were "The Tree, the Bird, and the Fountain," "The Dance of the Moon," "The Wind in the Flag," and "Twentieth Century Argentine Painting."

During the Spanish Civil War, Mr. Iturburu was a correspondent for a now-defunct Buenos Aires daily and supported the Republican cause.

S. J. V. Cheivanayakam
COLOMBO, April 27 (Reuters).—Samuel James Velupillai Cheivanayakam, 79, acknowledged leader of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority, died last night, five weeks after a fall at his home.

A lawyer, he was a member of Parliament and leader of the opposition Tamil Liberation Front, which seeks the creation of a separate Tamil state.

Sir Daniel McGarvey
NEWCASTLE, England, April 27 (AP).—Sir Daniel McGarvey, 57, president of the Bolshoi's Union and chairman this year of the Trades Union Congress, died yesterday.

Sandro Giovannini
ROME, April 27 (AP).—Sandro Giovannini, 62, theatrical producer and writer of light musical comedies including "Ciao Rudy," based on the life of Rudolph Valentino, died yesterday.

Parliament to Air
Charges Against
Israeli Army
JERUSALEM, April 27 (UPI).—The Likud opposition bloc today forced an emergency session of the Knesset (Parliament) two weeks before national elections to discuss findings of large-scale theft and lack of preparedness in Israeli Army units.

The session was scheduled for May 2, Parliament recessed in March pending the balloting May 17.

Earlier Comptroller-General Yitzhak Nechami said "there was a significant lack of various items of equipment," emergency depots were disorganized and personnel procedures slow and unproductive in the army.

Doctors have known that a condition called "mild diabetes" and a high blood-fat level, or the combination of both, is present in virtually all people who have heart attacks. Mild diabetes is a condition in which there is abnormal production of insulin, the hormone that breaks down sugars, and a high blood-sugar level after a person drinks a large amount of glucose. Other tests showed that these changes were

"clearly not the result of the heart attack itself," Dr. Phillips said. The study results provided evidence that the sugar, insulin and fat abnormalities were due to the same biochemical defect and that the mechanism for it was an increase in the ratio in the blood of the amount of estradiol to testosterone. Dr. Phillips also reported that this ratio was "the long-sought link between diabetes and heart attacks."

Suarez in New York
NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI).—Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez flew here today to receive a citation from New York University and later is to go to Washington for a meeting with President Carter.

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Indian Aide Passport

DELHI, April 27 (AP).—Overnight, pressing forth investigations of former Minister Indira Gandhi's 30-year-old son and former Defense Minister, is being investigated by a commission on charges of official power, a Home spokesman said.

In this month, the Home impounded the passports of Gandhi's 30-year-old son and former Defense Minister, is being investigated by a commission on charges of official power, a Home spokesman said.

Cosmos-906 in Orbit
MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-906.

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MUSIC

A Country in Which Jazz Is Subsidized

By Michael Zwerin

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—Overheard at the BIM House: "I'm a jazz musician but I'm only in it for the money." That statement can be without irony in Holland, where the government subsidizes jazz, where musicians sometimes turn down commercial dances in favor of higher-paid supported improvisational work.

and sixty musicians work two or three times a week, and some 80 youth clubs, bars, small halls and coffee houses in towns of all sizes can afford live music once or twice a month, 30 or 30 of them once or twice a week. Lots of them animation for small change.

Chance to Develop

BIM is an acronym for Beethoven Improvising van Improviserende Musici, Society of Improvising Musicians. Combination foundation, rehearsal studio, labor union, concert hall and school, the BIM House stands on the Oudeschans, not a chic canal, behind the old flea market. It resembles a warehouse on the outside and a garage inside but glitters for its 180 members who share a 250,000-guilder (about 2.5 equal \$1) yearly stipend.

The system is intelligent and efficient, a product of heavy lobbying by two saxophonists, Willem Breuker and Hans Dulfer. It started at the end of 1974 with a modest 100,000 guilders. The current sum is still modest in view of value received. One hundred

For a change jazz musicians are reasonably paid, and have a chance to develop in a sympathetic society. Audiences listen hard, even when their taste does not favor that particular style. It is not unusual to hear "Thank you for playing," said to a musician after a set. It has something to do with the nature of the Dutch people, of course, but also with the fact that jazz has been made respectable by the establishment. This happening in Europe is part of a multi-nationalization process. Jazz is no longer an American cartel.

The money is not available until a job exists, so it is not just one more dollar. The entrepreneur must be willing to pick up 50 per cent of the price, or a minimum 500 guilders. The subsidy covers the difference between



A night of subsidized jazz at the BIM House.

Paul Van Riel.

his "honest money" and union scale, 200 guilders a night per player. In the case, then, of a four-piece band, it would amount to 300 guilders.

Stichting Jazz in Nederland, the Dutch Jazz Foundation, has no function other than to pass the money down to the BIM and take responsibility for how it is spent. The government wants to know the names of the musicians, how much they got, how many of them there were, where they played. There is an accounting once a year.

The Stichting Board is composed of three musicians and four business or government-oriented fans. When BIM members recently voted unanimously to increase scale from 150 to 225 guilders a night, the board vetoed them on the grounds that money would run out by September, and the new minimum was reduced to 200.

Stichting secretary Huis van Riel is a young enthusiast who seems surprised that anyone would find a federal jazz subsidy surprising. "The cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam also grant small subsidies, and the government adds about 30,000 guilders a year for special projects. For example, someone ap-

plied to run a jazz boat on the canals."

A program committee considers applications weekly, 15-20 per agenda. This has become to some degree a formality since Van Riel knows by now what can or should be done: "Some clubs pay 3,000 guilders to touring American groups and then say they can only afford 300 for a Dutch band. We don't have enough money to grant indirect subsidies to people who don't need them."

Dutch citizens or residents are eligible. Resident is defined loosely, not someone just passing through. For example bassist Wilbur Little, though recently arrived, obviously intends to settle in Holland.

Two interesting sidelights: Dixieland musicians are excluded. More often than not Dixieland is over-structured, no longer spontaneously composed. These musicians are mostly moonlighters in Holland; what professional bands there are do well enough on the open market. And second, the musicians themselves are left to decide how to handle expenses such as transportation and publicity.

Idyllic as all this may sound, Van Riel is not satisfied: "A budget of only 250,000 guilders is ludicrous when you consider the millions symphony orchestras receive. We don't accept the premise that jazz necessarily has to be a poor relation."

DINING: A Big-Time Spot in a Small Town in Italy

By Naomi Barry

ORSETELLO, Italy (IHT).—You can join the navy and see the world or you can make the trip as a smart stepping stone. Marine Batini left his native Siena as a boy 20 years ago and worked his way to the island of Elba and then on to France—to Aix-les-Bains to Carcassonne to Desvilles. He spent eight years in Bermuda, a season at the Mamounia in Marrakech and a final two-year stretch abroad as wine steward and head waiter at the Savoy in London.

Three years ago he returned to Italy with savings for a modest

business. For sale was a hole-in-the-wall restaurant, Da Egisto, in Orsetello. Batini developed his buy into a big-time spot in this small town (13,930 inhabitants) at the southwest tip of Tuscany, drawing Romans the 152 kilometers up the coast and Florentines 182 kilometers from the interior.

Batini cleverly concentrated on the potential of his locale. Orsetello, behind its elegant triple-arched 16th-century gate, just out into a lagoon, rich with luxury fish such as *capelo* (mullet) and *spigola* (sea bass). Fish, fresh out of salt water, plainly grilled, and flavored with a squeeze of lemon has become one of the rarities of the modern world.

For one of Batini's special appetizers, neighborhood women prepare tiny eel from the lagoon in a vinegar sauce. This area of Tuscany—the Maremma—is

celebrated for its flavorful beef and for its game. The Egisto menu features superb steaks and, when available, wild boar, pheasant, hare and thrushes on the spit.

Pasta is eaten up and down the boot but what magnetizes the customers to Marino is the fettuccine. The broad homemade egg noodles are tumbled before you on a large heated oval platter until coated by a creamy sauce of three soft white cheeses and then generously dusted with Parmesan. The superlative lies in the texture.

For those who can go on ("Italians can," says Batini), there are what are euphemistically called Main Courses . . . chicken breast wrapped around prosciutto and mozzarella, Florentine-style veal stew, rabbit. Those who knew the rather scabrous old Egisto, which also

was renowned for its fettuccine, are amazed by today's tasteful premises. The locale is not a renovation. Marino simply moved a few doors down the street into what had been the headquarters of a driving school.

Risotto Delle Capi, Da Egisto
2 cups short-grain rice (Egisto uses *Risotto del Tagliere*).
1 onion, chopped fine.
2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons oil.
1/2 cup tomato sauce (not concentrate. Sautee either with fresh tomatoes or tinned Italian tomatoes passed through a sieve).
4 to 6 cups stock (consommé or bouillon cubes).
Chopped mushrooms, 12 or more.
Bressano or viande des Grisons, 2 or 3 slices, chopped.
2 tablespoons cream.
3 heaping tablespoons grated Parmesan.

Heat stock and keep at a simmer.
Color the chopped onion in butter and oil.
Add chopped mushrooms. S for about 2 minutes.
Add rice. Turn constantly, soon as each grain is well coated, start pouring on the tomato sauce. Stir vigilantly and add stock as needed. 15 minutes, add the Bressano. In about 20 min the risotto should be creamy yet still slightly *al dente*. Cream and grated Parmesan as soon as well amalgamated serve on heated plates with side dish of grated Parmesan. Serves 4.

Da Egisto, 198 Corso II Orsetello (province of Grosseto). Tel.: 087469. Closed Mondays. Approximate price: \$,900 Hrs.

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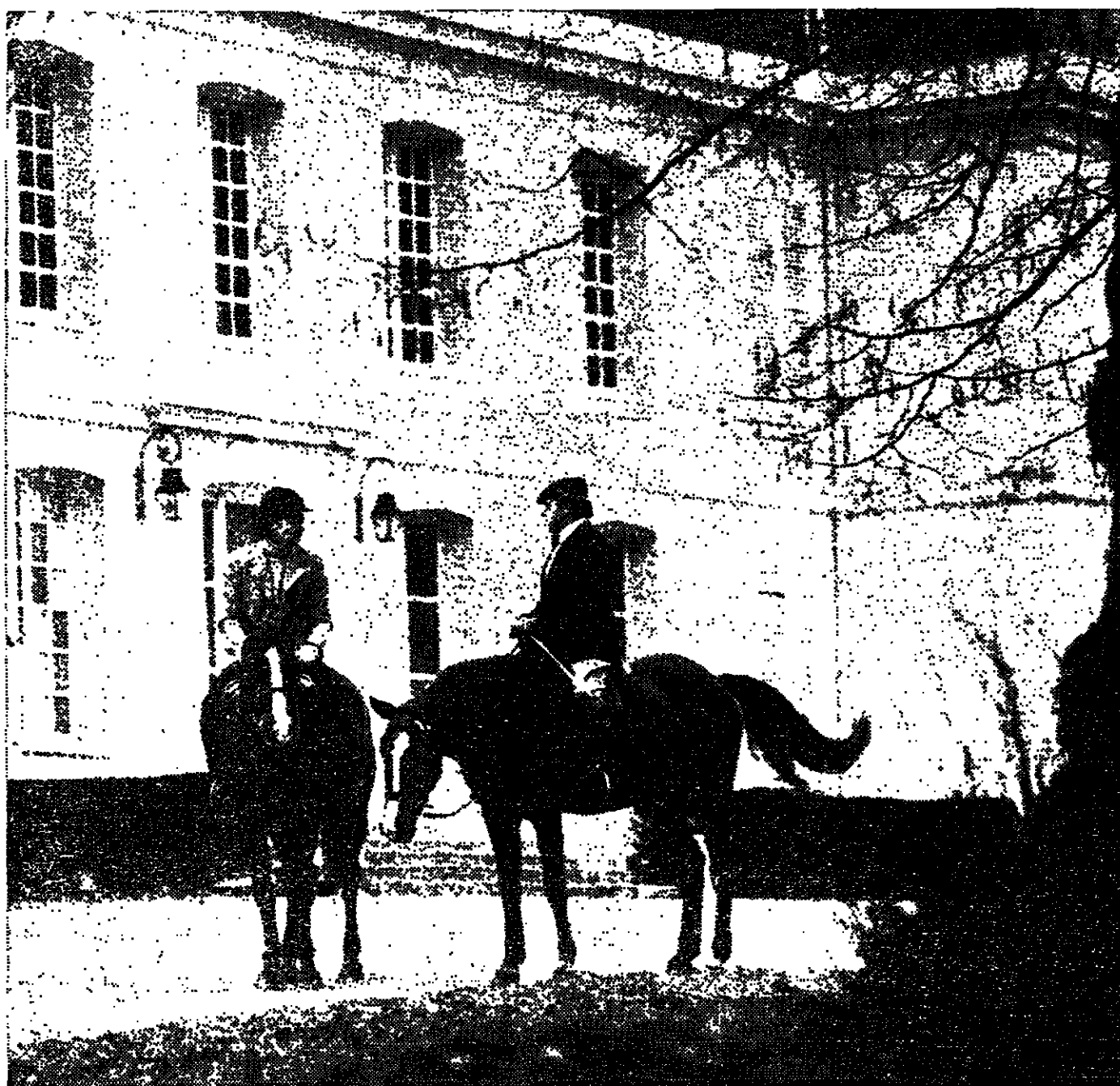
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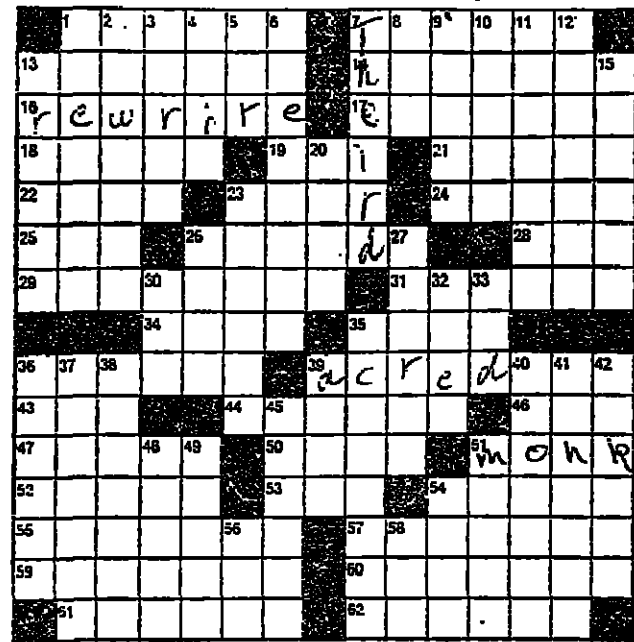
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 BANCO DE BILBAO

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 High jinks
7 Give the third degree
13 Easter creation
14 Short-order dishes
16 Write back
17 One-man show, usually
18 Gone as goodies
19 Subject for Billy Graham
21 Epispma
22 Lacking moisture
23 Staff man
24 Schnauzer's feature
25 V.I.P. on the Hill
26 Lither, slender
28 Reservation dweller in Colorado
29 One way to get a word in
31 Used a jack
34 Shoe form
35 Short-billed bird
36 Gamester's haunt
39 Behaved or exiled
- DOWN**
- 43 Title Columbus held: Abbr.
44 Cynosure for millions
46 Amusing accountings
47 Rex and Oliver
50 Fox
51 Men in a monastery
52 Give to each
53 Slith... creature
54 Seaver delivery
55 Cultivated hand
57 Render sincere
59 Sniffed at
60 Good —
61 Some ill-fated Ponds
62 Felt one's way
- 10 Outlander**
11 Exhibits
12 Congressional creation
13 Area around a castle
15 Scheduled
20 Futile
23 Dispatch boats
26 The Ugly Duckling
27 Decamped for romance
30 Wallach
32 Like some wills
33 Removed
35 Young tree
36 Units for brilliant
37 Harmonizers' girl
38 Scented
39 Suiter, in Angus
40 Steak
41 Made into a 12
42 Down
43 Sped
44 Words to live by
45 Noted
46 Hawaii
47 Sun-baked
48 Kansas
49 Rubberneck
51 Supply: equip
54 Spaniard's
55 Certain
56 Set
58 Spoil

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Name _____
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WEATHER

ALBANY	G	F	OVERCAST	MADRID	21	26	OVERCAST
ALBUQUERQUE	10	20	Cloudy	MILAN	17	22	Overcast
ANAKAP	10	20	Unavailable	MONTREAL	17	22	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	20	Unavailable	MOSCOW	17	22	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	33	Fair	MUNICH	17	22	Cloudy
BELGRADE	10	20	Fair	NEW YORK	10	20	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	10	20	Cloudy	NIC	17	22	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	10	20	Cloudy	OSLO	6	16	Rain
BUCHAREST	10	20	Cloudy	PARIS	10	20	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	20	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	20	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	10	20	Cloudy	ROME	10	20	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	20	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	20	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	10	20	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	20	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	20	Cloudy	TEHRAN	10	20	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	20	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	10	20	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	20	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	20	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	20	Cloudy	WARSAW	10	20	Overcast
GENEVA	10	20	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	20	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	20	Rain	ZURICH	10	20	Storm
ISTANBUL	10	20	Unavailable				
LAS PALMAS	20	30	Fair				
LONDON	10	20	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	10	20	Cloudy				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 27, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

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PEANUTS

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BLONDIE

BEEBLE

BAILEY

ANDY

CAPP

WIZARD

ID

REX

MORGAN

M.D.

RIP

KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE



BOOKS

THE WONDERFUL YEARS

By Reiner Kunze. Translated from German by Neugroschel. George Braziller. 127 pp. \$

Reviewed by John Leonard

It will take you no more than an hour and a half to read this book the first time. The second time will take longer. The third time, you will probably pause at certain passages, having already memorized them, and look around for an ear into which to quote. For instance:

"On the morning of August 23, 1968, my wife nearly tripped; a bouquet of gladioli lay at our door. An elderly couple of the neighborhood had a garden and would sometimes bring us flowers. They probably didn't want to disturb us last night," said my wife.

"That afternoon, she came with three bouquets in her arms. These are only some of them," she said. They had been left for her at the hospital where she works, and nobody but my wife was surprised. Everyone knows she's from Czechoslovakia. That's the whole of two-paragraph story—vignette, anecdote, haiku—called "Behind the Front." Nothing flashy, no rhetorical fatuity, just bone words. It helps to know, of course, that husband and wife are living in East Germany and that on Aug. 20, 1968, at night, East German, Hungarian, Polish, Bulgarian and Soviet troops marched into Czechoslovakia and got rid of Alexander Dubcek because "he hadn't shown the necessary severity toward the class enemy."

It helps, but we already know quite a lot about the wife, and how her husband feels about her, and what her neighbors and fellow workers think. Consider the final paragraph of another, slightly longer story, because it also touches on an unspoken gesture of communal solidarity, the way we are human to one another when we aren't allowed to talk out loud. A famous, controversial man has died. The police don't want any fuss and make it difficult to attend his funeral. Then:

"When the mourners come out of the crematorium, they can't see. The cemetery lights have been switched off. The road runs downhill, with one or two steps here and there. But is lined with people. Each one standing on a step says 'step.' So nobody falls."

I have used almost as many words to describe the situation as Reiner Kunze uses to write the entire story, and I left out three or four salient ones. This book is more than economical; it is minimalist prose, moral pointillism. By comparison, Hemingway was a chatterbox.

Reiner Kunze is a 44-year-old East German poet, one-time teacher and one-time locksmith, a miner's son who recently became a man without a country when "The Wonderful Years" was first published in West Germany; last year he expected to be arrested. The East Germans, instead, expelled him from the Writers' Union and impounded his passport. Now he is in exile. Borrowing from one of Kunze's own stories, Heinrich Boll has called this book "The First That Weeps."

Astonishingly, it is also a list

that laughs. Yes, the politics, school and repression of the day before yesterday also reports on a daughter in the age of the wire-rimmed glasses. "She regrets that not impaired. If he impaired, she could rimmed glasses. A student who wore glasses to school. Wire-rimmed glasses perillous lad, de prove it, the tea illustrations from magazine showing males wearing glasses."

"The morning she would be the day to go. Her great-grandmother wire-rimmed was a miner. He had worn wire-rimmed glasses. She should survive messy room, her dirty dirty Christmas tree in poster of a laughing. She strummed a sounded as if she it." She should survive her father is always things to her, she pornography include because the genital and because she honest and deeply won, patiently, an I gument: "Suddenly tears in her eyes." The room, she said: were like Shylyk Pigeonhead, saying I thing, then I coming something again."

Love of children passion, curiosity as —is the watermark of this slim book at anti-Semitic even turn them into obel that would demand "optimistic colors" room; that would la and see. The cemetery lights have been switched off. The road runs downhill, with one or two steps here and there. But is lined with people. Each one standing on a step says 'step.' So nobody falls."

Nothing, we are vented here. At a society—in which organ is the state, it Bach is dangerous—so crudely and systematically to tell the truth satirical, that to re-tidians is to be sub you write what's a paper," asks a drum "or what's in real wonder they had to of there.

The years may be wonderful, but the!

John Leonard is of The New York Times

Italian Museum: Etruscan Stat

ASCOLI PICENO, 27 (AP)—Thieves way through a wall museum overnight at dozens of Etruscan statues as worth thousands of dollars. central Italian for yesterday.

The thieves stole from cases house ground half of the restoration work was in the upper halls.

BRIDGE

By Alan

On the diagramed deal it is difficult to reach seven clubs with assurance. A normal auction would begin as shown, with a two-heart response to one spade and a raise of the three-club rebid.

A cue-bidding auction, beginning with four diamonds, might succeed, but a normal Blackwood sequence has no chance. South can locate the heart ace in his partner's hand, but has no way of knowing about the black queens that fill the gaps in his hand.

One solution to the bidding problem would, as shown, be Key-card Blackwood, now popular with many experts. The king of the agreed trump suit counts as an extra ace, and a five no-trump rebid is a general grand slam invitation rather than an inquiry about kings.

On this occasion, this works perfectly. South's five no-trump announces that the partnership has all five key cards, and North can place a high value on his black queens in bidding the grand slam.

South must exercise a little care in the timing of seven clubs to guard against bad breaks. He wins the opening diamond lead with the ace and draws two rounds of trumps, reserving one honor in each hand. When the bad break is revealed, he plays

one heart winner a heart with the club 2

It is then straight cashes the club king, 1 spade queen, and cash last trump. The high care of the remaining loser, and the spades ed hand was the last

If the trumps are divided normally, South have some chance a bad spade division, ing three rounds of would play spades, unlikely event that held five or six cards he could fall back to finesse.

North
WEST
AKJ3
88
QJ76
SOUTH
AKJ6
88
QJ76
East and West were vul
bidding:
South West North
1F Pass 2C
3C Pass 4C
4NT Pass 5C
5NT Pass 74
West led the diamond 4

هكذا من الجمل

